PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION

No. 53,958.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY B ROYA

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Decr.	ARCADIA	6603	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals alling at Ports *en route*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *7th November*, *1906*.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1906.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	A. de Petris	4351	12th Dec. 1906.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	25th " "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
CHINA	G. Dunianovich	5,999	29th Nov. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 56, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 530	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S. S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Saloon Fare.
By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be ascended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4282	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*+F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*+CHINA	5999	Early March.
*+AUSTRIA	7588	Early April,
*+A STEAMER		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.

BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.		Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon.	26th Nov.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C. *
DUMRA	1,700	Thur.	29th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid.	30th Nov.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 26th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 7th Dec

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	3rd Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NERBUDDA	3025	17th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

24th November, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1906
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1907
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Dec. 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Feb. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.

No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA) LIVERPOOL and other Ports

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.

* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
†*	City of York	7,705	Nov. 4	Nov. 15	Nov. 25	Dec. 2
†	Sandon Hall	6,000	" 6	" 18	" 20	" 6
†	Aston Hall	3,627	Oct. 23	" 7	" 25	Dec. 10
*	City of Karachi	5,547	Nov. 21	Dec. 3	Dec. 14	" 21
†	City of Carthage	5,524	" 27	" 9	" 21	" 28
†	Worsely Hall	3,489	Dec. 5	" 18	" 31	1907. Jan. 15

* Constitute the Express Service.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents. ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. 1906.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. 1906.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	5th Jan 1907.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.

INDIA & ENGLAND.

Parcels and Packages for the Military can be sent Home, delivered FREE at address by

"SOLDIERS' EXPRESS"

at very low rates. Shipments leave Bombay for XMAS, Nov. 10th, 17th, 24th and NEW YEAR, Dec. 1st, 8th and 15th. Over 3,000 parcels sent last year to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Full particulars, forms, etc., from

COUTTS & CO.,
Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CLOTHES.

ENGLISH CUT.
ENGLISH STYLE.
SUPERIOR FINISH.

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

ALTON & CO.,
THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded	£ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS........................ Rs. 14 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ...... Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION.

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000

(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
    (a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
    (b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
    (c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.

PROFITS:

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features on application to

CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon, BOMBAY.

LITTLE'S PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.

Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board as THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIME STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.

BEWARE OF IMITATION.

Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas, per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS:

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH ENGINEERING COMPANY.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
65, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR efficient and capable staff of European Engineers have had experience in almost all parts of the world in Railways, Docks, Harbours, Waterworks, Irrigation, Steel bridges, viaducts and tunnels, Drainage and Sanitation, Electrical Tramways and Power House Equipments, Mills, Factories and Manufacturing Machinery, Reinforced Armoured Concrete Structures, Roofs, Piers, Colliery Ironworks, Pit head frames, Steel Ships, Barges and Lighters.

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Designs, Surveys, Estimates, Specifications, and Bills of Quantities prepared for the above
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Supervision of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Works.
Chemical Analysis and Reports.

All communications to be addressed to the

CHIEF ENGINEER,
British Engineering Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

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EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES IN
LATEST PARISIENNE MODES
ADVANCE FASHIONS FOR THE COMING SEASON.
LATEST NOVELTIES IN LADIES' OVERALLS
AND
CHARMING NOVELTIES IN
SKIRTS & EVENING BLOUSES
AT MDME. STANLEY'S SALON,

J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.

FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES
SUITABLY INSCRIBED

DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES
AND
ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.

COLD PUDDINGS ICES.
ICE PUDDINGS.
TO ORDER.

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

☞ THE TIP OF THE SEASON!
☞ ☞ THE TALK OF THE TABLE!
☞ ☞ ☞ THE UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION!
IS
PEARSE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH & MOCHA COFFEE.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

STANDING REPUTATION OVER 35 YEARS.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription £1-1-0 per year including postage.

DISASTROUS MILL FIRE IN BOMBAY.

15 LAKHS DAMAGE.

Have YOU taken any Precautions?

WE OFFER YOU THE MOST CERTAIN PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE PROCURABLE.

THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER;

Devoid of all perishable parts,

Can be used effectively even by a child.

As efficient 20 years hence as the day charged.

OVER **200,000** SOLD WITHIN 21 YEARS ☞
AND
2,000 ACTUAL FIRES EXTINGUISHED ☞
DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS IN INDIA

100 Installations made, including Government and public buildings, Railways, Mills, Municipalities, States, &c.

FOUR ACTUAL FIRES EXTINGUISHED BY "MINIMAX" IN BOMBAY.

Price Rs. 41-8 Complete.

Further particulars from Sole Indian Agents:

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

O THE CHEAPEST Old
T PEG McTaggart
WHISKY.
B Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers*.
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO
LYONS.
MANILLA
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDO

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Ag[illegible] ness furnished on applic[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LON[illegible]

THE HOME FOR THE [illegible]

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th December, 1906, at 4-30 p.m. (Bombay Time.)

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries.

BOMBAY, 24th NOVEMBER, 1906.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, POONA.

CLASSES FOR SUB-OVERSEERS, MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

THREE YEARS' COURSE, from January 1907, fee Rs. 30 per annum; candidates must have passed Anglo-Vernacular Standard VI or Higher.

Send Stamped Addressed Envelope for prospectus to
THE SUPERINTENDENT.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JAMSHEDJI DINSHAWJI DUSTOOR, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our Client FIDAALLI ABDUL RUSSOOL all that piece or parcel of Port Trust Leasehold Land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or godown, erected and standing thereon lying and being at Kallian and Thana Streets, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1833 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land revenue under No. 8186, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the land now or lately partly in the occupation of Lakhamsey Nappoo and partly in the occupation of Goolam Hoosein Moolji Jewraj, on or towards the West by the land now or lately in the occupation of Moolji Jewraj, on or towards the North by the said Kallian Street, and on or towards the South by the said Thana Street, which said premises are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward Nos. 5189 at 5191 also 5197 at 5199, Street Nos. 36, 38, 40, 45 to 49 and 45, 47 and 49.

All persons having any claims against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, (at No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort), within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 23rd day of November, 1906.

BICKNEL, MERWANJI & ROMER.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS, (CITY AND HALL LINES,)

HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL between the 25th and 28th March, 1907. The S.S. "CITY of LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL about the middle of April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

DR. A. MAYR M. D. (Graz), has REMOVED from Jenkin's House to FLORENCE HOUSE, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a half will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for Passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan both inclusive) from the 1st to the 31st December, 1906, both inclusive and will be available for completion of the return journey up to midnight of the 14th January, 1907.

2. Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned,

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SIMLA, THE 6TH NOVEMBER 1906.
No. 58 A.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GRAND MASTER of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire will hold an Investiture of both Orders in the Fort at Agra on the 12th January 1907 at 9 P.M. Members of either of the Orders who will be present in Agra on the date stated will be expected to attend and they are requested to communicate their names and addresses to me not later than the 1st December 1906.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire.

RARE MERIT SPECIALITES AT RARE PRICES !

JUST UNPACKED.

		Rs. as.
ARNOLD'S	Perfectly Tasteless Castor Oil .... as. 6 and	0 10
Do.	Speedy Cold Cure	0 8
Do.	Quick Headache Cure.........	0 8
Do.	Reducyne Pearls (For Corpulency)	1 4
Do.	Dog Wash.........	0 8
Do.	Mother Alice Worm Syrup ...	0 12
Do.	Creasote Pearls, 1 and 2 grains...	1 0
Do.	Penyrol (For Female Disorders)	1 0
Do.	Chemical Food.........	0 6
Do.	Easton's Syrup.........	0 8
Do.	Sarsaparilla	1 8
Do.	Do. Iodized	2 0
Do.	Invalid's Arrowroot	0 10
Do.	Lavander Salts	0 12
Do.	Anti-Cattarh Smelling Bottles	0 12
Do.	Dulcipede (Prevents Sweating of the feet)	0 8
Do.	Quinine Iron Tonic	1 4
ZARINA	Shampoo Powder box As. 12 loose	0 2
Do.	Camphor Ice.........	0 6
Do.	Scented Oat Meal for the Toilet...	0 6
Do.	Prepared Talcum or Baby Powder	0 8
Do.	Moth Destroyer	0 6
Do.	Bay Rum	1 4
Do.	Bird seeds (Special selected)......	0 6
Do.	Dalmalian Insect Powder from...	0 6

THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.
MADON SONS & CO.,
BOMBAY.

J. L. TULLOCH

HAS JUST LANDED a new Shipment of AUSTRALIAN HORSES comprising THOROUGH-BRED CHARGERS, POLO PONIES, PAIRS TEAMS, etc.

The well known Pentagon Brand will arrive by the next boat.

All communications to be Addressed to

J. L. TULLOCH,
c/o R. SCOTT & CO.,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
3, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager...MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

COMMENCING MONDAY, 26th NOVEMBER.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS

THE LONDON'S GREATEST SENSATION.

THE GREAT THURSTON.

The World's Master Magician, Touring the World with the Biggest, Grandest and Most Spectacular Magical Performance ever produced on any Stage. Presenting the most wonderful, mystical and scientific problems in the History of the World. All absolutely new, Nothing in the performance has ever been seen before

SEE ; AMAZEMENT—The Greatest Illusion in the World.

SEE :CREATION—Wonderful, Beautiful, Enchanting

SEE : Princess KIYO—The Triple Mystery—Bewildering.

SEE : AHSID—The Chinese Kid—Most Puzzling.

The above have in turn been the Talk of such Cities as LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK, FRISCO, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI and nearly every Large City in the World. SELECT, REFINED, BRILLIANT, SENSATIONAL, INTERESTING, INSTRUCTIVE

EXTRA SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

MR. WINFIELD BLAKE AND MISS MAUD AMBER,
The Popular Comic Opera Stars,

NOTE,—16 People, 30 Tons of Baggage, Rs. 75,000 Expended,

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Stalls, Rs. 5 ; Dress Circle, 1st Row, Rs. 4 other Row, Rs. 3 ; Boxes to hold four, Rs. 20 Pit Rs. 2 ; Back Seats Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

ROLLER SKATING RINK.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD ESPLANADE,

SKATING SESSIONS DAILY.
Afternoon from 5-30 to 7-30.
Evening from 9-30 to 11-30.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

PRACTICE SESSIONS
Morning 8 to 9 For Gentlemen.
Morning 10 to 12 For Ladies.
ADMISSION AND
USE OF SKATES 8 Annas.
SESSIONS FOR CHILDREN
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON
from 2 to 4 O'clock.
Admission for Children under 12 years of age
with use of Skates.
ONE RUPEE.

Arrangements can be made for
Private, Family or Club Sessions.
Season Tickets and further particulars at
SOUNDY & Co's MUSIC STORE,
HORNBY ROAD.

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

RELIABILITY TRIALS—800 MILES.

BOMBAY TO SWANTWADI AND BACK—*via* POONA, SATARA KHOLAPUR & BELGAUM, BY kind permission of the Government of Bombay & H. E. the Governor-in-Council.

Subject to such modifications of route and conditons as Government may direct, MOTOR CAR TRIALS will be held during Christmas Week, December 24th to 29th under the auspices of the Motor Union of Western India :—

MONDAY, December 24th, 1906,
BOMBAY TO POONA—120 miles, Controls: Panvell & Khandalla,

TUESDAY, December 25th, 1906,
POONA TO KHOLAPUR—150 miles, Control : Satara.

Wednesday, December 26th, 1906.
KHOLAPUR TO SAWANTWADI—130 miles, Control : Belgaum.

Thursday, December 27th 1906 Swantwadi to Kholapur.

Friday, December 28th 1906—Kholapur to Poona.

Saturday, December, 29th 1906—Poona to Bombay.

The trials are open to all classes of cars except, racing cars & competing cars will be classified as follows :—

Class A—For Cars costing £ 250 & under.
Class B—For Cars costing over £ 250 and up to & including £ 450
Class C—For Cars costing over £ 450 & up to & including £ 650.
Class D—For Cars costing over £ 650.
Entrance fees for each Car Rs. 50,—Close on December 8th,
Post Entries Fee Rs. 75—for each Car, close on December 15.

Rules of Competition—conditions of Entry, &c, &c, on application to

THE HONORARY SECRETARIES,
Motor Union of Western India,
23, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

OUR HANDSOME SAMPLE BOOKS of private and Regimental GREETING CARDS, are NOW READY, and will be sent for inspection upon application. The designs are more varied and elegant than ever before. All orders executed with neatness and despatch.

THACKER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate, according to actual time occupied. Apply to

F. R. J.,
FRERE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

THE PINNACLE OF Comfort is Reached

BY WEARING THE
TRIMMED HATS
AND
HANDSOME BLOUSES
FROM
HASSUM'S
PINNACLE SALE.
12, SITARAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT,
LATEST STYLES
FROM LONDON AND PARIS.

NO BAZAR GOODS HERE.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

AMICUS INTER AMICOS

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British Malaya, An Account of the Origin and Progress of British Influence in Malaya. By Sir Frank Swettenham, K. C. M. G. With a specially compiled Map and Numerous illustrations Reproduced from Photographs ...	14 0
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Listener's Lure. By E. V. Lucas.
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The Miracle Worker. By Gerald Maxwell.
Nancy Nicholson. By Annie S. Swan.
The Story of Bawn. By Katherine Tynan.
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Paul. By E. F. Benson.
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THACKER & CO., LTD.,
BOOKSELLERS,
BOMBAY.

PRIVATE GREETING XMAS CARDS.

THE MAIL for CHRISTMAS leaves Bombay on December 9th. Orders should be placed at once to avoid any disappointment. Sample Books sent on application. We have a larger selection than ever before.

THACKER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

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T. C. NAPLES

BEGS to call attention to his newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, HACKS, CHARGERS, RACE HORSES, CARRIAGE PAIRS and Native Cavalry REMOUNTS.

T. C. NAPLES,
BOMBAY STABLE COMPANY,
BYCULLA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, MONDAY the 26th Inst. at 3-15 p.m. (Standard Time), the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials of building street No. 15-1 case No. 247 Baloo Street.

The materials of building street No. 12 and 25-27 Case No. 123 and 126 Falkland Road and 1st Pathan Street.

The materials of building street No. 97-99 ; 52-54 ; case No. 128 A ; 136 Northbrook Street.

The materials of building street No. 51, case No. 170 Kumbharwada.

The materials of building Street No. 19; 24 case Nos. 114; 117; 116 Islampura Street.

The Material of building Street No. 209 (5) 208 sub Nos. 9 & 9A 3-2-8 4, 1 & 1 B, case No. 51 & 53 Girgaum Back Road.

The materials of building Street No. 44; 2A; 12-3, Case No. 30; 42; 47 Bhatwadi Passage No. 3 & Bhatwadi Lane.

The materials of building Street No. 18; 22 Case No. 27 & 41 Malukwadi.

The materials of building Street No. 9 case No. 17 Paper Mill Lane.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 26TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE BOMBAY.

NEW NOVELS.

Paper Rs. 1-12.	Cloth Rs. 2-4.
BUCHANAN'S WIFE.	By Justus Miles Forman.
LISTENER'S LURE.	By E. V. Lucas.
NANCY NICOLSON.	By Annie S. Swan.
THE MIRACLE WORKER.	By Gerald Maxwell.
THE PRIVATE WAR.	By Louis J. Vance.
THE EARTHQUAKE.	By W. Holt White.
WAIFS OF CIRCUMSTANCE.	By Louis Tracy.
THE FIRST CLAIM.	By M. Hamilton.
THE BANDS OF ORION.	By Hon. Mrs. N. Grosvenor.
THE WHIP HAND.	By Keble Howard.
THE LADY ON THE DRAWING ROOM FLOOR.	By M. E. Coleridge.
HIGHCROFT FARM.	By J. S. Fletcher.
HELENA'S LOVE STORY.	By Guy Thorne.
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THE GREENSTONE.	By Alan St. Aubyn.
CAIN'S WIFE (cloth only.)	By B. C. Blake.
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HAZEL OF HAZELDEAN	By Mrs. F. Reynolds.
SABA MACDONALD.	By "Rita."
MONTLIVET.	By A. P. Smith.
GROWTH.	By Graham Travers.
KNIGHTHOOD'S FLOWER.	By J. Bloundelle Burton.
WHOM GOD HATH JOINED.	By Arnold Bennett.
TO DEFEAT THE ENDS OF JUSTICE.	By Herbert Compton.
IN GREEN FIELDS.	By Oswald Crawford.
THE WOMAN OF BABYLON.	By Joseph Hocking.
THE TRIUMPH OF TINKER.	By E. Jephson.
THE COLONEL AND THE BOY.	By Mrs. L. T. Meade.
THE LADY EVELYN.	By Max Pemberton.
SOME IRISH YESTERDAYS.	By Somerville and Ross.
THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST.	By Lady Tronbridge.
MERIEL OF THE MOORS.	By R. E. Vernade.
THE WAGES OF PLEASURE.	By J. A. Steuart.
THE FRUIT OF THE TREE.	By Teignmouth Shore.
A MIDSUMMER DAY'S DREAM.	By H. B. Marriott Watson.
OUT OF THE RUNNING.	By A. and C. Askew.
A PERSIAN ROSELEAF.	By Lt.-Col. Andrew Haggard.
THE CRUISE OF THE DAZZLER.	By Jack London.
SILAS STRONG.	By Irving Bacheller.
THE WHITE PLUMES OF NAVARRE.	By S. R. Crockett.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up.........	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.........	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48 Church Gate Street

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia. purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

BOMBAY, ROBERT R. ROSS, *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„ 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 2,000,000

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Sub-Manager

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"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Platedware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum Bombay."

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

POWERFUL HARMONIUM FOR SALE.—Maker Alexander Père & Fils, Paris. 5 Rows and Reeds, 20Stops, in good condition, recently thoroughly overhauled. Suitable for Chapel or School. For Terms apply to PRESIDENT, Regimental Institute, 2nd Bn. The Royal Scots, Colaba.

WANTED—Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 25,000 on Productive land near Andheri, interest 9 per cent Apply to No. 1197 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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HORSES! HORSES! HORSES.—Fresh Consignment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, etc., etc., expected every week and are on view at the stables of Messrs. ABDOOL REHMAN MIRZA & Co., Morland Rd. Byculla, Bombay.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices : Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM, Manufacturing Jeweller and Silk Merchant, 62-64 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, begs to call attention to his large and varied Stock of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair Shawls, Maltese Lace, etc., An inspection is invited

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic Manure at Re. 1 per lb. Nice for roses. Genuine Guano at As. 6 per lb PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St., Bombay.

FRESH STOCK of Bulbs of Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Crocus, Ixias, etc., just unpacked. Apply J. HORMUSJI & Co., 52, Medows Street, Bombay.

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ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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WHERE DO YOU GET the best supply of Photo-materials? At BABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co's, Esuf Buildings, opposite Gocuidas T. Hospital, BOMBAY.

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Messrs. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & Co.—Consignment of fresh shipment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, REMOUNTS, etc., expected every week. Landing season commenced. Inspection invited at the Byculla Commission Stables, 194, Bellasis Road, Bombay.

STAR GILDING WORKS.—ELECTROPLATER and GILDERS. Cheapest and best House in the Trade. 7-10, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

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LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort Bombay. Established 1873.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 11 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3, Post free.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report. Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8008, Advt. Dept. Bombay Gazette.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY

No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, Winter Road, valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, by Wimbridge and Roberts, rich glass and crockery ware. one ebonized semi-grand piano by Ronisch, first rate pictures and photographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, hanging and table K. oil lamps, carpenters' tool chest, a large collection of very choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of G. R. Lowndes, Esq., Bar-at-Law.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 4-30 p. m.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill Winter Road, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of assorted palms, Begonias, crotons, lilies, dracaenanas halicorias, alocasia, allomanda, roses, ferns, dalia, anthusiam etc., etc., the property of G. R. LOWNDES. Esqr, Bar-at-law,

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 29th instant., at 2 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome English-made drawing-room furniture by "Maples and Co., and blackwood and teakwood plain and open carved French-polished household, furniture by "Wimbridge and Roberts," rich crockery and glassware, old China ware large Persian carpets, telescopic and hanging kerosine lamps, handsome China and Japanese vases, valuable bronze ornaments, large glass book-cases and almirahs, dressing and wash-hand-table, iron and brass single and double bedsteads with wire mattresses, cane bamboos chairs, &c., &c., the property of F. C. RIMINGTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, ground floor, at "Batha House," Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome household furniture of old English liberty style, rich, glassware by Army and Navy, crockeryware, Cutch work, solid silverware, best plated ware by Reed and Barton, Chesterfield sofas, drawing-room cabinets, glass door, almyrahs, one handsome sweet toned ebonized cottage piano, nearly new, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, handsome pictures and oleographs old China and Persian vases, single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Messenger's table, wall and hanging lamps, ice-box, rich Persian carpets, baba go-cart, etc., etc., the property of J. M. Payne, Esq., Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 26TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IMPORTANT TO BOOKSELLERS.

Sale of a Firm as a Going Concern.

Under intructions from the Administrator-General, Bombay, as the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Samuel Leech, private offers for the purchase of the whole stock-in-trade including good-will of the business of Messrs. A. L. Norman and Co., Booksellers, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, as a going concern will be received by Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Full particulars about the stock-in-trade and other information can be had on application from the Undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

4 new sets of drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined Velvet of walnut colour gold gilt.

2 new silk embroidered drawing room screens Japanese.

Furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, &c.

2 gold hunting watches by James McCabe, London,

The property of a gentleman—

1 full-sized mechanical organ by Incoff and Muckle with 8 barrels containing three tunes to each, one with Indian airs, very powerful and sweet-toned, suitable for a large hall or nobleman's mansions, original price Rs. 4,500, in very good and perfect condition.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and on account and at the risk of the concerned :—

10 cases stick tobacco.
1 roll leather belting,
1 rubber hose.

By order of the Post Master General, Bombay, contents of book packets and parcels remained unclaimed at the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time consisting of books, silver beads, copper coins, stamps, razors, cotton sarries, woollen shawls caps, etc.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubbed tyred light victoria,
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis,
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 victoria with horse and harness.
1 English built brougham by Silk and son.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGS SHOP FURNITURE, Etc.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sitaram Buildings near Crawford Markets, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Bright and Co, Chemists and Druggists, consisting of patent medicines, medicine bottles, drugs, glass door cup boards, tables, chairs etc.

AUCTION SALE of 3,650 Pieces Nansookh, Mulls and Jacconets and 350 Pieces white Shirtings, Cotton duck, Khakee Drill, Madapolains Book Muslin, &c.

Under instructions from H. C. McLeod, Esquire, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Raghoba Sutwajee Talkar, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 27 instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the insolvent's shop, in Mooljee Jatha Market, Navi Station Gulli,

2,250	Pieces	Nansookh of different Nos.	
1,050	„	Mulls,	do.
350	„	Jacconets	do.
200	„	white Shirtings	do. & breadths,
150	„	cotton duck khaki drill, Colored	

Madapolains and Book Muslin :

Cash will be required at the time of Sale and the goods to be removed next day.

The above is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th, Inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Kharas Bungalow, Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the very valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room and bedroom furniture by Dewji Canji and others, also rich open carved blackwood furniture suitable for presents at home, glassware and crockeryware, best electroplated ware, rich-toned ebonized cottage piano, by Arthur Allison & Co pianola by Orchestrelle Co. with large number of rollers, rich table ornaments, fancy door curtains, windproof lamps, Turkish, Persian and Indian carpets, a large collection of old Oriental China including Ming, Cooking stove etc. the property of G. W. Gilchrist, Esq., giving up house.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The China ware will be sold at 3 p.m.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th Instant at 2 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 10 Church Gate Street, 2nd floor next to Dady House the valuable and handsome, substantial made to order teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as marble top table, teapoys, easy chairs, chest of drawers, writing table, cabinets, book case, hatstand, dining table, side-board, dumb-waiter, meat-safe, large office table, Brussels carpet, one trichord cottage piano by Julius Pfaffe, Berlin, one iron safe fitted with Chubb's lock on stand, dressing and washhand tables, glass and crockeryware, carpets, pictures, single and double iron cots, lamps etc., the property of Henry Chick, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 26TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

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A thoroughly trained and competent MECHANICIAN to take charge and drive a RENAULT Car in Allahabad. Apply stating terms to

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

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TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years. LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6 Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, [illegible] or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc. Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery. 200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, £1 to £2.10 good as new. Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices. EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our special offer, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., half price. MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 26. LIVERPOOL LONDON AND CHICAGO

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J. G. GAJJAR & CO.,
SHAMSET STREET, MARKET,
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; [illegible] Cards ; Situations Wanted; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings required ; Change of Residence ; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion 12 LINES CALCULATED TO THE INCH	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second do.	„ 3-8 do. do.
Third do.	„ 3-0 do. do.
Fourth do.	„ 2-8 do. do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0 do. do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0 do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
OVERLAND SUMMARY
POST FREE

Yearly	Rs. 18
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Limited.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The Bombay mails of 10th instant arrived at Brindisi on 21st instant.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 3-4	=	+ 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	96	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 3/8	=	+ 1/8
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 1/4	=	— 1-8
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32 1/8	=	— 7/16
2 months hence	32 1-8	=	— 7/16
Spot in New York	69 3/8	=	— 1 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·28	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·52		„
New York Demand	4·85 3-4	=	+ 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 7/8 „	=	— 1/8
6 months' sight Bank Bills	5 1/8 „	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4 „	=	„
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4 „	=	„
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	4 3/4	=	— 1/4
7 day market loans	5	=	— 1/4

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £225,000.

Extra Council Bills allotments Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 480,000 at 1s. 4 1/8d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 120,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 100,000

METALS—

Copper Braziers £ 114-0-0

Yellow metal 9d.

Bar Iron Belgian £ 6-15-0 + 6s.

Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 13-15-0 + 5s.

Basic Steel Bars £ 6-18-9 + 11s. 3d.

WHEAT—Quiet.

RAPESEED—Quiet but steady

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 46 1/2 + 1/4 Nov-Dec. done steady.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 7 9/16.

ARRIVALS—

Steamers—"Shahristan" and "Imperatrix."

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	dull
East Indian	dull
Manchester	firm
Total Sales	5·000
Spot	5·99—8
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 3-8
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	20,000
Futures closed	quiet

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·68	5·63	5·61
+2	+1	—1
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apr.**	**Apr.-May**
5·62	5·62	5·64
—1	—2	—1
May-June.	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
5·65	5·67	5·69
—2	—2	—1

Receipts at U. S. Ports	67,000
Do. last year	64,000
Exports to Great Britain	20,000
Do. do. Continent	24,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·10+20 *
Futures, month of Dec.	10·13+10 *
Do. month of March	10·43+12 *

*Declined early owing to weak cables and advanced later through buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 13/16 + 3-16
Futures, month of Dec	10·58 + 22
Do. month of Jan	10·61 + 25
Tone at close	steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts, at U. S. Ports	415,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	132,000
„ „ Continent	116,000
Stock at U. S. ports	1,154,000
„ Interior „	532,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Western Cif. D.-J.	4 22/32	sellers
F. G. F. Tinnevelly N.-D.	5 5/32	nominal
Fair Coconadas D.-J.	4 16/32	sellers.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23 November.

Cotton	7,528	bales.
Wheat	15,372	cwts.
Linseed	3,817	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard	149	„
Gingellyseed	6,961	„
Poppyseed	311	„
Groundnuts	194	„
Castorseed	267	„
Rice	6,348	„
Myrabollams	2,592	„
Cottonseed	7,704	„
Mowraseed	195	„
Gram	1,871	„
Joowar	1,384	„
Maize	nil	„

BOMBAY, SATURDAY EVENING.

The stronger advices received this morning from America had caused a steadier tone in our local cotton market and prices have advanced about Rs. 2 per candy. There is a moderate enquiry for ready cotton but little doing in forward contracts.

Government paper is quiet at yesterday's closing rates. The following are the closing quotations for shares.

Petits	Rs. 3,340
Davids	„ 493 ¾

EXCHANGE.—Tone. Steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Bank Demand...	...	...	1s. 4 1/8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.			1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 6 do do.			1s. 4 5/8d.
French Francs 3 m/s sight D A			... 172
Marcks 3 do. do.			... 140 1/2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight			... 167 1/2
Shanghai 30 do. do.			... 229
Japan 30 do. do.			... 149 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	95·13
1st Settlement. 30th November	95·13
2nd do 7th January	96·0

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 19th Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 22nd Nov.	7	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 15th Nov.	7	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 18th Sept.	5	do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H G (Ry terms)	188	178	..	25 Jan.
Bengal M G	196	188	...	24 Nov.
Do. (M.-G.)	192	184	..	25 Jan.
Oomrawattee (descriptions) M-G	210	204	..	do
Khandeish (M-G)	206	200	..	24 Nov.
Do (M-G)	203	197	..	25 Jan.
Karanja do (M-G)	216	210	...	24 Nov.
Akola do (M-G)	211	205	...	25 Jan.
Yeotmal (M. G.)	223	217	..	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	220	214	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	225	219	..	do
Broach (M.G.)	256	...	241	25 Mar.
Muttia (M. G	204	198	...	25 Jan.
S. Punjab M G (Ry terms)	196	188	..	24 Nov.
Do	192	284	..	25 Jan.
Jalgaon M-G	208	202		24 Nov.
Do.	205	199	...	25 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	4,000 bales.
Imports	1,000 „

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·76	5·71	5·69
plus 8	plus 8	plus 8
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**
5·70	5·70	5·72
plus 8	plus 8	plus 8
May-June.	**June-July.**	**July-Aug.**
5·74	5·76	5·77
plus 9	plus 9	plus 8

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls
Positively Cure

Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked, energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be sent post paid to any person sending four annas postage stamps.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage extra.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO
No. 98, MARKET, BOMBAY.
Local Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Chemists, BOMBAY

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

AHMEDABAD.

MARRIAGE.

HUME KENNEDY—November 24, at Ahmedabad Camp Church, Herbert Reginald Hume, District Superintendent of Police, son of the late Colonel W. W. Hume and Mrs. A. W. N. Wyatt, of Tirhoot, Behar, to Catherine (Katie), daughter of Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I. C. S. (English papers please copy).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLAN—November 17, at Umballa, the wife of Sub-Conductor Wm. Allan, S. and T. Corps, of a son.

BIGGE—November 10, at Chundowa Tea Estate, Cachar, the wife of H. L. Bigge, of a daughter.

DUXBURY—November 17, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain C. D. Duxbury, I. A., of a daughter.

MARSHALL—November 3, at Madras, the wife of the late Mr. J. A. Marshall, Jail Department, of a daughter.

READY—November 18, at Quetta, the wife of Captain B. T. Ready, The Welsh Regiment, of a daughter. (Prematurely).

RATTRAY—November 18, at Nowshera, Major and Mrs. H. B. Rattray, 45th Sikhs, a son.

ROWAN-ROBINSON—November 21, at Bareilly, the wife of Lieutenant J. R. Rowan-Robinson, The Leicestershire Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CREET—CARAPIET—November 20, at the Armenian Church, Calcutta, by the Revd. P. Jacob, Mr. Aratoon T. Creet, of Ghusic Colliery, to Maude Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Carapiet.

COATES—SCOTT—November 15, at St. Mary's Church, Karachi, by the Rev. G. Nicholls, Captain T. S. Coates, R. A. M. C., son of Thomas Coates Esqr. Waltham, Lincolnshire, to Isabelle Eva, third daughter of the late Mr. Henry Hare Scott, Civil Engineer.

VERNEY—WHITE—November 17, at St. Peter's, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Cole, A. J. Verney, of Hathwa Raj, to Annie, eldest daughter of T. E. White, Millwall, London.

DEATHS.

PAUL—November 23, at San Thome, Madras, Peter Paul (Bapanah) late of Bellary, aged 85 years.

READY—November 18, at Quetta, Helen, the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. Ready.

SMITH—November 20, at Tanjore, of malarial fever, Mona Elizabeth Vernon, the dearly loved child of John Smith, Civil Apothecary.

SIMONS—November 18, at Merni, Baluchistan, of fever, Charles Douglas Simons, Survey of India.

RUBBING "VEGETINE" KILLS THE PAIN.

"VEGETINE" is the latest discovery of Scientific Pharmacy. It is a salve or Ointment manufactured from VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS ONLY. It can be used for every purpose where a healing Ointment is indicated and also as a Liniment or Embrocation.

FOR Eczema; Pimples; Sunburn; Freckles.

FOR Cuts; Bruises; Burns; Scalds; Piles; Boils.

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12 As. per pot.

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 8-18m., 9-14a. Low water, 1-56m., 2-33a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Gaiety Theatre: Thurston's Magical Entertainment.
Elysium Roller Skating Rink.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning at 11-30 (Standard time.)

POLICE NOTICE.—A bag, one paijama; one pairan a piece of cloth; five cloth purses; one suramadani (Brass), two tasbecs; a bone handled umbrella one wooden deal box; and one black umbrella have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

A TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—When the tram car No. 181 was being driven along the Falkland Road yesterday, in the direction of Grant Road, one Vishvanath Ramnath (13), a Hindu mendicant, who in attempting to run across the road ran into the off horse of the tram-car, was knocked down. Before the car could come to a standstill, its front wheel passed over his both ankles. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died of multiple injuries ten minutes after his admission. The driver of the car was Bhairoo Gangadeen, No. 126.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the last month 3 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 21 horses and 106 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 327 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 32 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 15 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

THE MOTOR BUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. P. Byrne Coroner for Bombay, concluded the enquiry yesterday at the morgue, concerning the death of one Fatmabai, a Hindu widow, aged 60 years, a seller of plaintains, residing at Bapti Road. From facts already reported it would be remembered that the deceased was knocked down and run over on the night of the 18th instant near the Two Tanks at Grant Road by one of the motor omnibuses belonging to the Western India Motor Company. Several witnesses were examined who said the bus was going at a very slow speed and that the horn was being continuously blown. The jury unanimously returned the verdict that deceased had died of fracture of the skull caused by her being accidentally knocked down and run over by the motor bus, and that the driver of the bus was not to blame.

H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

His Highness Maha Rao Shri Khengarji Savai Bahadur, Rao of Cutch, with his brother Kumar Shri Kaloobha, arrived on Saturday morning (10-50 a.m.,) at the Victoria Terminus, by the Poona Mail Train, from Mahableshwar, where His Highness the Rao has been on a short visit, to consult His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, on the proposed railway in Cutch. The Rao's interview with H. E. the Governor was of a private nature. On alighting at the Victoria Terminus, H. H. the Rao and his brother were received by Mr. Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji, Mr. Mansukhram Sooryaram, Dr. Rajaballi Ramji Lakhdhir Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathoo Sailor, Mr. Tansookhram Mansookhram, Mr. Ranchhodbhoy Oodeyram, Mr. Hassanbhoy Vishram, Mr. Chhotulal Sevakram, Mr. Shivji Nathoo and others. Those present garlanded the two Indian Princes who after shaking hands with them took their seats in the carriage of H. H. the Aga Khan, and drove to the bungalow of Mr. Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji at Warden Road, Mahalaxmi, where the two royal visitors stay till Monday next, when they go back to Bhuj via Mandvi by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Linga." Before the assembly at the railway station broke up, Rao Bahadur Sailor raised three cheers, wishing the Rao of Kutch long life.

ARRIVAL OF R.I.M.S. INVESTIGATOR.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Investigator, Commander W. G. Beauchamp, R.I.M, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Bushire, which port she left on the 13th November.

OWING to breaches on the South Indian Railway, due to floods, passengers to Erode from Tuticorin are travelling via Madras.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Saturday, the trial of the following case was continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar and the same common Jury.

CHARGES OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Gajanand Madongopal, lately moonim or manager in the firm of Lachhiram Anandilal, having its place of business in Kalbadevi Road, and of Gulraj Baijnath, cashier in the same, were charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of the following three sums, and of misappropriation or embezzlement in respect of the two first ones. (1) Rs. 3,461, paid in on 7th June, by the firm of Madangopal Chand Ratan; (2) Rs. 242, paid in on 29th June, by the firm of Samrathrai Khetsidas; and (3) Rs. 4,324, payment out, on the 7th June, to the firm of Agiaram Motilal, Mr. Weldon, and Mr. Viccaji instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Rustum Wadia and Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, defended each of the accused, respectively.

Counsel having addressed the jury, the Judge summed up, and drew the jurors' attention to the salient points in the case. This was a case of considerable importance, particularly to the native mercantile community in Bombay; and to firms, the owners of which, remaining in places at considerable distances from Bombay in their native places or elsewhere in India, carried on business in this city through their moonims and cashiers; the former of whom occupied the same position as a constituted attorney with unfettered powers did; while the cashier was the man in charge of the cash of the firm and of the books, and otherwise acted under the orders of the moonim. The position of these two persons was of great responsibility and trust. The firm, in which the accused were employed, carried on business as shroffs and commission agents. They also did "Satta" business for their constituents. A great deal of confusion existed in the promiscuous use of the vernacular words "Satta" and "Soda," which related to contracts and transactions for forward delivery, made against the forthcoming crops being ready. These transactions, when genuine, were "Soda"; when speculative, were "Satta," viz., for gambling differences. Any native firm, whose business was honestly conducted, must keep two books of accounts, known as the "Soda Vahi" and "Soda Nakal," for the registration of the transactions; no business could be carried on without these two books. Now, the question was, where were these two books of this firm? They were not forthcoming; then it was for the jury to decide who had suppressed them; whose interest it was to suppress them? Accused stated, it was Bilasrai who had suppressed them; the prosecution said, it was the accused who had suppressed them, because they contained evidence of their guilt. Bilasrai had no ill-feeling against them; there was no motive why he should have suppressed the books, in order to obtain an unfair conviction against the accused. Again, although the accused had so many opportunities to obtain the books, the question is whether they had adopted proper measures to get them produced? Fortunately there was other evidence, mostly documentary, from which the jury would be able to arrive at a definite conclusion about the charges in this case. Bilasrais' investigations had shown that during the accused's management of the firm's business a deficit of labour Rs. 18,000 had been shown in the firm. No explanation of it was forthcoming; the first accused was at first too ill to give any; now, he left it to his counsel. The case of the second accused was, to a certain extent, different from the case against the first; in fact, he was under the orders and control of the first accused.

Both the accused were pronounced by the jury guilty of falsifying three items of accounts; and of committing criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,461 and Rs. 242.

Counsel for the accused beseeched the Court in mitigation of sentence.

Addressing the first accused the Judge said, he had been placed in a position of trust, in which his master's credit and cash were at his disposal. He had abused that trust. But the Court was willing to give weight to the consideration urged by his counsel, that finding no body to control his actions, and finding the temptation to indulge in speculation with his master's money, he succumbed to the temptation. Consequent upon this, the Court was inclined to pass on him a lenient sentence. Taking all the charges as one, he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years. As regarded the second accused, he was less responsible person that the first, and he probably acted under that man's domination. Taking all the charges as one charge only, he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions were adjourned till 11-30 a. m. to-day.

POSSESSION OF LAND.

(BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

The Plaintiff, one Hari Ramling, sued to recover from the Defendant, one Biku Punja Gujar, possession of land described in the plaint after getting the structures erected on it by the Defendant removed. Messrs. M. B. Chaubal and G. K. Dandekar appeared for the Plaintiff (appellant), the Defendant (the respondent,) being represented by Mr. P. M. Khare.

The Plaintiff alleges that the land in question forms part of his land, that Defendant wrongfully took possession of the same, built a terrace and shed thereon and that the Defendant has no title to the said land.

The Defendant, on the other hand, contends that the land does not belong to the Plaintiff and was never in his possession, that the claim is time-barred and that the cause of action given in the plaint and the measurements given by the plaintiff are incorrect.

The dispute is between the owners of two lands, one of which is Gavathan land and the other agricultural land.

The suit was first instituted before the Subordinate Judge, Thana, who observed that defendant had proved that he has been in possession of the land for the last 17 or 18 years. It lies upon the plaintiff to prove dispossession within 12 years before suit. This he has failed to do. He had slept over his rights for a long time under the impression that the site in dispute was no part of his land. Otherwise why did he not complain immediately? On a careful consideration of the whole of the evidence in this case, the Sub-Judge dismissed the suit with costs.

In appeal the Assistant District Judge, Thana, confirmed the decree of the court of the first instance. A second appeal was made to their Lordships who observed that the judgment is no doubt meagre and leaves much to be desired and pointed out to the learned District Judge that he was in error in supposing that it was not necessary to record why he held plaintiff had also failed to prove possession within 12 years.

It is a well established rule that lower courts should come to findings on all material questions of fact and should give reasons for their findings.

Their Lordships observed however there is here a finding on a question of fact, supported by reasons which are conclusive against the plaintiff.

Their Lordships therefore confirmed the decree with costs.

CLAIM FOR BROKERAGE.

AT the High Court, Original Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar has disposed of the case in which Haji Aga Shirazi sued Pestonjee Framjee Talati to recover the sum of Rs. 720, with interest, due to plaintiff on account of brokerage for the proposed sale of the defendant's immoveable properties. Mr. Bahadurjee and Mr. Padshah, instructed by Mr. M. B. Chothia, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the defendant. It was urged for the defendant that he agreed to pay brokerage to plaintiff only on the completion of the sale of the properties; but as the sale was not completed, no brokerage became due. It was complained that the plaintiff had incurred unnecessary costs by bringing the suit in this court instead of in the Small Causes Court.

His lordship, in giving judgment, said the case should have been taken to the Small Causes Court and the plaintiff was ill-advised in bringing it in this court, and so incurring heavier costs. His lordship dismissed the suit with costs, which are to be treated as between attorney and client. The defendant's counterclaim for payments made in advance to the plaintiff on account of the brokerage, was allowed with costs at 6 per cent. from the date of the judgment till payment.

MAGISTRATE'S ERROR.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of a report of proceedings made by Mr. W. C. Shepherd, District Magistrate of Khandesh, in the case of Bhawanjia walad Maria Bhil. The accused was convicted on the 1st October last by Mr. V. R. Rayakar, Second Class Magistrate of Dhulia, of manufacturing liquor and being in possession of apparatus for manufacturing the same, and was sentenced to simple imprisonment for one month for each offence, in all two months. Mr. Shepherd remarked that the Magistrate had erred in passing two separate sentences under clauses (e) and (f) in view of the High Court rulings No. 18 of 15th June 1899 and No. 16 of September 1902. Mr. Shepherd was of opinion that separate sentences should not have been passed; and suggested that the second sentence should be reversed.

Their lordships decided: The order so far as it concerns the unexpired portion of the sentence under section 43 of Bombay Abkari Act V. of 1878, clause (f), is set aside.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

HIRE OF A HYDRAULIC PRESS.

BEFORE MR. DONALD.

The Suit filed by one Allibhoy Ismalji against the defendant Abdul Ali Kadirbhoy the circumstances of which were already reported for the recovery of Rs. 117-4, being the amount due on account of hire of a Hydraulic press was disposed of last Saturday by his honor, the learned second Judge.

The Plaintiff alleged that the amount of hire was recovered by the Defendant from one Gopal Ranchod, the hirer, and the defendant had received this money for the use of the plaintiff.

Mr. Vijayakar on behalf of that Defendant, contended that Plaintiff had no right to institute this suit against his client, denied that the money was payable to Plaintiff nor was the money recovered by the defendant for the use of the plaintiff. Plaintiff had gone to insolvency court and his client had recovered the hire of the press and out of which Plaintiff's children were maintained.

Defendant had incurred costs in recovering rent from Gopal Ranchod who was colluding with plaintiff and Mr. Vijayakar denied the claim *in toto*.

His honor held that the evidence of the plaintiff was unreliable and that the defendant was to be believed to the extent that he undertook to bear the expense of maintaining plaintiff's children. Funds received from Gopal Ranchod were for maintaining the plaintiff's son. The suit was therefore dismissed with costs.

INDIAN CASES IN ENGLAND.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

NOV. 3.

[Present—The Earl of Halsbury, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Davey, Lord Atkinson, and Sir Arthur Wilson.]

Khan Bahadur Haji Sajan Lalji *v.* The Hyderabad [Deccan] Company, Limited.—This was an appeal from a judgment of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Berar of February 8, 1904, reversing an order of the District Judge of Secunderabad, Lord Macnaghten, in delivering their Lordships' judgment, said this seemed an idle appeal. By a contract in 1896 the appellant agreed to buy from the respondent company large quantities of coal, to be supplied by monthly deliveries extending over five years from Jan. 1, 1896. The conditions of payment were defined. Neither party adhered strictly to the terms of the contract. The company was at times unable to supply the stipulated quantity. The appellant was at times unable to take delivery of coal which the company was ready to supply. Besides the appellant fell into arrear with his payments. Each party therefore had claims against the other. A long controversy arose between them, which was ultimately settled by a compromise. All claims on both sides were withdrawn. The company granted an extension of time for payment, and the appellant agreed to execute a mortgage to secure his indebtedness to the company. On various pretexts the appellant afterwards refused to execute the agreed mortgage. This suit was brought to enforce specific performance of the contract. The District Judge dismissed the suit with costs, but the Judicial Commissioner reversed that decision and ordered specific performance. Their Lordships would humbly advise his Majesty that the appeal ought to be dismissed, with costs.

Thakur Amjad Ali Khan *v.* Thakur Nawab Ali and others.—

This was an appeal from a judgment of the Court of the Judicial Commissioners of Oudh of April 7, 1904, reversing a decree of the Subordinate Judge of Sitapore. Lord Macnaghten, in pronouncing their Lordships' judgment, said the appeal involved the right of succession to a Taluka in Oude known as Akbarpore and said to be of the value of fifteen lacs. The Taluka was granted after the annexation to one Fazl Ali, who died in 1888. He had four wives, including Shah-en-Shah, the second respondent, whose marriage was disputed by the appellant. He also had three concubines, daughters of a woman named Bandi. By his first wife he had one son, called Akbar Ali, who was born in 1835. Akbar Ali was described in the judgment under appeal as "a headstrong young man of dissolute habits." In 1857, under circumstances which are not explained, he murdered Bandi and fled from Akbarpore. Shortly afterwards he seemed to have taken possession of Kalli—a village belonging to the Taluka—without his father's permission. There he was joined by Waziran, a daughter of one Pokhar, a menial servant in the family, with whom it is alleged that he had had an intrigue before his flight from Akbarpore. The appellant's case was that Akbar Ali was lawfully married to Waziran. It was asserted, on the other side, that there was no marriage, though, Akbar Ali and Waziran cohabited as man and wife. Of that union there was issued a son called Abbas Ali. Akbar Ali died in 1884, and then Fazl Ali ejected Akbar Ali's family from Kalli. They lived in great poverty for about two years. At last Fazl Ali, though never reconciled to his son Akbar Ali, took pity upon them, brought them to Akbarpore, and maintained them there. And there Waziran and her family, and two prostitutes who were kept by Akbar Ali, live together in one apartment. Abbas Ali was the father of Amjad Ali, the present appellant. The respondent Nawab Ali, the son of Shah-en-Shah, who was born in 1883, claimed as the son of the third wife and as devisee under a will executed by Fazl Ali on Aug. 28, 1888, two days before his death. Abbas Ali died in 1889, a year or so after the birth of Amjad Ali. The present suit was instituted in 1900, two days before limitation. There were three principal questions dealt with by the courts in India—(1) the legitimacy of Abbas Ali, or, in other words, whether Waziran was lawfully married to Akbar Ali (2) whether Shah-en-Shah was lawfully married to Fazl Ali; and (3) wheber Fazl Ali duly executed the will alleged to have been made in favour of the respondent, Nawab Ali. These three questions were all answered in favour of the appellant by the Subordinate Judge and in favour of the respondent by the Judicial Commissioners, who took thirteen days in examining all the evidence *de novo*. Having reviewed the circumstances, Lord Macnaghten, who observed that the appellant's case had been argued with great ability by Mr. Ross said their Lordships were unable to differ from the conclusion at which the Judicial Commissioners arrived and would, therefore, humbly advise his Majesty to dismiss the appeal, with costs.

November 5.

(Present—Lord Davey, Lord Robertson, Sir Andrew Scoble, and Sir Arthur Wilson.)

In re S. B. Sarbadhicary (Advocate).—This was an appeal by Mr. S.B. Sarbadhicary, a member of the Bar, from an order of the High Court of Allahabad of July 5 last suspending him from practising as an advocate in that Court for four years. The appellant appeared in person. On April 19 last, when the appellant was arguing a criminal case before Mr. Justice Richards, the latter interrupted him and ordered him to "hold his tongue." Mr. Sarbadhicary subsequently wrote an article in a local newspaper called the *Cochrane*, of which he is editor, reflecting upon the judges of the High Court. On June 6—the article having appeared on the 1st—the appellant received a notice from the High Court calling upon him to show cause why his name should not be removed from the roll of advocates or against such other order as to the Court should seem meet. The case was argued on June 25, when the Court reserved judgment. Before the judgment was pronounced the appellant wrote a letter to the Chief Justice expressing "his unfeigned and deep regret at the publication of matter considered to be derogatory to the judges and calculated to bring the administration of justice into contempt," stating that he acted without deliberation and on sudden impulse, and asking the Court to accept his apology. The High Court, having regard to the fact that he had previously been suspended for three months in similar circumstances, and holding that in what he had done he had been guilty of misconduct unworthy of an advocate, suspended him from practice for four years. From this order he now appealed.

Mr. Sarbaphicary, in arguing his case at considerable length, submitted that the High Court had no jurisdiction to deal with him for alleged misconduct, he being a member of the English Bar, and was improperly constituted when the case was heard. He was not charged with any misconduct in a professional capacity; the matters alleged against him were done in his journalistic character of editor of the *Cochrane*. The article was written in good faith, and the remarks were at the time justifiable. In any view, having tendered an apology and sincerely regretted and withdrawn the remarks held to be objectionable, the dignity of the High Court was fully vindicated, and no further action was necessary. The order of four years' suspension was out of all proportion to the nature of the misconduct. Professional punishment had been applied to a non-professional offence. Punishment on an editor should affect the offender in that capacity, and not in his position as an advocate. He had made an unconditional—even an abject—apology. To be publicly told to "hold his tongue" was most degrading and insulting to a barrister, and he had no redress. A sensible and considerate judge would have silenced a barrister in some other way not so hurtful to his feelings. If he had not been an advocate, he could not have been punished at all.

Lord Davey said the appellant seemed to be of opinion that, because he was asked to discontinue some probably irrelevant remarks, he was privileged six weeks afterwards to let loose the flood gate of his abuse of the High Court in his newspapers.

The appellant disclaimed any such idea, and said if the apology was not abject enough he would add any thing which their lordships might direct. He had been severely punished already. His practice had been broken up, and his home dispersed. He had been put to great expense in coming to England to institute this appeal, and he begged their lordships that in all the circumstances any further suspension might be revoked.

At the close of the appellant's argument Lord Davey said their lordships would consider their judgment.

INDIAN REPRESENTATION.

A Talk with a Tahsildar.

THE young Civilian was naturally anxious to hear the views of his old friend, the retired *Tahsildar*, on the Indian Representative Council and seized the first opportunity, which his arduous duties [at the Club and elsewhere] allowed, to visit the old gentleman. He found him, as usual, well provided with journalism on the subject and enthusiastic as ever, for the *Tahsildar*, despite his years, was one of those delightful persons, who, like Isabel Carnaby, are never more than nineteen. So the *Tahsildar* held forth at length for some time, painting pictures of truly Oriental colouring, in which India, under the benignant rule of its Representative Council, appeared as a new heaven and a new earth rolled into one, with Messrs. Hyndman, Keir Hardie and the Labourities forming a cheruoic chorus of Guardian Angels. When the old gentleman at last stopped for want of breath the Civilian, in his usual unkind way began to throw cold water in the pseudo-Socratic method once fashionable in Oxford junior common rooms.

"So, my dear *Tahsildar*, you want a Representative Council! And whom are they to represent?" The *Tahsildar* naturally replied:—"The Indian People." "Well," said the young man, warming to his subject, "granting that there is any such thing as an Indian People, you must admit that it consists mostly of Non-Brahmin Hindus and uneducated Muhammadans." The *Tahsildar* admitted this.

"Now, can you deny that any Representative Council you might gather together, no matter how elected or chosen would consist almost entirely of Brahmin-Hindus and educated Muhammadans? And how can you say that they really represent the Indian People any more than we do?" The *Tahsildar* really had a lot to say but the young Civilian had got a start and could not be held now, and continued:—"The fact is, the Indian People you speak of is a mere fortuitous conglomeration of warring castes, nations and creeds, having no bond of union except the British Raj, which tries (with no great success, I admit) to keep the Brahmin from cheating the Muhammadan, the Muhammadan from beating the Brahmin, and both from robbing the starving ryot. As a result, no native of India can be said to represent the Indian People; he can but represent his own caste and creed. Was it not one of your own Indian People, elevated to one of the most responsible posts in the Public Service, who recommended that third-class passengers should be used as buffers to protect the first-class and second-class travellers?" (The *Tahsildar* winced at this). "No, it, is the Briton who truly represents the Indian People, the Brahmin in desire for education the Muhammadan in his love of adventure and active life"—(the *Tahsildar's* smile had a tinge of irony in it)—"the ordinary ryot in his desire for greater material prosperity and comfort, whilst from the point of view of mere caste he no doubt represents the Panchama community." "Your honour might also add in temper and manners, as regards some Europeans," said the *Tahsildar* who was slightly irritated at the long period of silence he had been compelled to observe, and had a painful interview with an irritable globe-trotter not many days before.

CHILDREN OF HINDUSTAN.

The Civilian thought well to leave this point undiscussed, and proceeded;—"The fact is really that almost all existing Governments are really representative, though the method of election varies. The people of England have for some time more or less chosen their rulers and turned them out when they got tired of them. For the child of Hindustan this is much too energetic a method of procedure. His idea has been to allow the stronger man who came along to rule, to support him as long as he suited, and when he ceased to suit to let some one else conquer him—simply by running away when some one else appeared with an army. The result is just the same as an election and much less trouble in the end. Now, I contend that it is just in this way the Englishman has been elected ruler of India. It is an old saying that England conquered India with Indian troops. That is all fudge; we never conquered India. A few humble but dishonest merchants turned up here from England just at the time that India was one seething mass of warring Chieftains, Peishwas, Nizams, Gaekwars, and so on; one cannot remember even all their titles. The merchants had come to trade and did not want to fight, but had to do so to avoid getting hurt—and did it rather well. The result was that when all the Princes, Nizams, Peishwas and so forth had killed one another of like so many Kilkenny cats it was a case of—wanted a ruler. John Company stepped in, *fieute de meux*, and so long as no one better turns up his descendants will remain, for we are the real representatives of the People of India, not your blatant wind bags of Congresswallahs."

TAHSILDAR GETS HOME.

The young Civilian blushed youthfully as he stopped for he was not often so verbose, and he remembered his last words with regret, for the *Tahsildar* had several friends in the Congress whom he had met and knew as charming gentlemen of the platform. The *Tahsildar* sighed:—"Your honour's words from so nice and kind a gentleman—(it was the turn for the young Civilian to wince at these adjectives, for, like all his kind, he loved to think of himself as a strong stern man)—"are really severe; but can your honour really think that a gentleman from another Continent, with only most rudimentary knowledge of the customs, religion and language of the people,"—(the young man winced again, for Tamil was not his strong point)—"can really represent them?" "Well" replied the Civilian, "I can only give on instance. You can imagine in my first Division I was a damn bad Divisional Officer. My zeal was only exceeded by my indiscretion"—(the *Tahsildar* nodded a grave assent and then straightened himself with a start)—"and so far as I can remember outside ordinary routine I only did three sensible things, of which two were illegal. Yet when they changed the place to a Deputy Collector's Division the people sent up *mahazars* to ask for me back again." "No doubt," said the old Tahsildar "what your honour says is all quite true but as your honour has often disquisitioned to me those Telegu folk are an ignorant and idle people no way to be compared with our enlightened Tamils." There was a twinkle in the *Tahsildar's* eye as he said this and the young Civilian felt that for once the old gentleman had got home. So he laughed and shook hands and went home too.—*Madras Mail.*

CHINESE CRUSOES.

Cast Away on an Uninhabited Island.

It is reported that the Nam Sang, which recently arrived, says the "Singapore Free Press," from Honkgong, picked up three emaciated Chinese coolies on a bamboo raft. The men, who are very thin, state that about a month ago they sailed from Singapore in a junk, the persons on the craft numbering eight all told. Everything went well till their voyage had been a week in progress and then one morning a terrible storm arose and their vessel was whirled before it like a cork. After driving before the gale for some hours the junk suddenly went to pieces on a small island and with good luck they all managed to get ashore though they were severely bruised and battered in the surfe. When they recovered somewhat they explored the island which they found was uninhabited. For two weeks the eight men remained on the island eating shell fish and drinking water caught in the crevices of docks. As no sail hove in sight three of the most daring decided to build a raft and put to sea in the hope of drifting into the track of steamers. With the aid of their comrades the three adventurers built a raft out of giant bamboos which grew in profusion on the island and with a stock of dried fish and little water put to sea one day amidst the farewell shouts of their less daring comrades. For six days the buoyant bamboo raft drifted steadily away from the island without a single sail appearing on the horizon even, and as their stock of food and water was done the men prepared to die. On the evening of the sixth day, however, smoke was seen on the horizon and then the hull of a large steamer rapidly came into view making right for the castaways. This vessel, as already said, proved to be the Nam Sang and the castaways were picked up and very kindly treated by their rescuers.

The coolies state that they believe their five comrades on the lonely island to be still alive but they cannot give its position.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

EXCHANGE.

On what place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s 2 1/8d
Do Documents	...	2s 2 3/16d
Do Bank Rates.	6 months' sight	2s 1 1/2d
Do do	3 do do	2s 1 1/2d
Do do	1 do do	2s 0 7/8d
Do do	sight	2s 0 3/4d
Calcutta	60 days' sight	97 ½
Do	3 days' sight	98 1/8
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 days' sight	215 & 216 drs

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Rs.
Five per cent, Public Works Loan	101 1/8
Four do Sicca Rs Transfer Loan Coy.	85
Do do Sicca Rs Loan 1832-33 Coy	92 1/2
Do Company's Rs Loan 1835-36.	84 1/4
Do Company's Rs Loan 1842-43.	84 1/4
Do Company's Rs Loan 1854-55.	84 1/4
Four and Half per cent, Co's Rs Loan 1856.	Now open.

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Rs.
Sovereigns, each	10 sales
Bank of England Notes	10
Spanish Dollars	None
Carolus	None
Mexican Dollars	None
German Crowns	None
Sycee Silver	214
Gold Leaf	106 1/4
	15·11 at 15·12

FREIGHTS.

To London	£3
To Liverpool	£3 at £3-5-4
To the Clyde	Nominal
To China	Rs 11 at 12
To Calcutta (Salt)	Nominal

The farce of taking the evidence of a purdah lady has lately been performed in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, under somewhat notable circumstances. A man was put on his trial for stealing nearly 24,000 rupees from a native widow who placed great trust and confidence in him:—"The prosecutrix," says the *Hurkaru* "who was what is called a ghosha lady, was brought into Court in a palanquin; and a good deal of time was lost, and much amusement caused, by the enactment of the richly ridiculous farce usually attendant upon the appearance (to venture a paddyism) of one of the invisible persons in public. The box in which she was brought into Court was covered with half a dozen folds of cloth, through which her voice, not one of the stillest and smallest, was scarcely audible even to the Interpreter, whose ear was during her examination kept necessarily applied to the outside one of her voluminous purdahs. It was distressing to hear the efforts of the poor half smothered woman to make herself heard; the wonder was how she managed to live and breathe under such airproof circumstances. Before the commencement of the trial some difficulties as to her identification had to be encountered. The Court demanded proof that the hidden person was really the prosecutrix, and this proof was at length supplied by one of her female servants, who was first sworn, then made to look inside the palanquin, and was then examined as to whom she had seen inside. With this, however, the prisoner was not satisfied, and he demanded satisfaction on his part that the palanquin actually contained the prosecutrix. As the prosecutrix admitted that she had been in the habit of admitting the prisoner to her presence, he was allowed to satisfy himself that she was there. It soon appeared, however, that his object was to disgrace her; for when he got near the palanquin, he would not put his head under the purdahs and peep inside as the servant had done, but endeavoured to throw the palanquin doors wide open and left the purdahs up so as to expose the person inside to all the spectators near. He was of course prevented from doing this." It was very proper, perhaps, to take all this trouble and allow all this fuss in order to preserve the good lady from the sight of good men, while she willingly exhibited herself to a suspected thief; but it is on record that some twenty years ago this same privilege of the palanquin was in the same court allowed to a native woman who was charged and we believe convicted of having played Mother Brownrigg on the body of a poor slave girl!

We have already notified the appointment of Captain Tripe, of the 12th Regiment, N. I., to the post of Photographer to the Government. The last two or three "Gazettes" have contained a further notification of the duties of this Officer. As many persons in this Presidency, and we believe in India generally, are interested in the progress of Photographic Art, it is probable they may feel some natural curiosity to be made acquainted with the precise manner in which the Government proposes to utilise it for public purposes. The Government photographer, then, we may state, will be required to delineate photographically the various objects of interest to be found in the Madras Presidency such as antiquities, scenes of historic importance, natural phenomena (what does this mean? can the Government photographer be expected to catch sunbeams, extracted from cucumbers?)—the races of the natives (Query, races)—their dress, weapons, agricultural, or manufacturing implements, musical instruments, etc. For this purpose he will certainly have to make some fatiguing tours, visiting successively every province under the Madras Government. To enable him to decide upon his plan of operations as well as to supply him with "materials for illustrating or describing," the various interesting objects of the above character, the Government requests "who, is not stated but we presume any one" that he may be furnished as early as possible with a statement in to columns, in the one specifying the "object to be delineated," and in the other affording "information regarding it." The notification is particular in these respects; but we really think we have given out our sagacious readers information sufficient on the subject. We have only two observations to make respecting this appointment; the first is, that it appears to be more suitable to a professional artist than to a soldier in the service; and the other is, that it does not appear to harmonise with the New Orders respecting the augmentation of the number of Officers in the Army. The object in view may be advantageous, and Captain Tripe, may be, personally, well calculated to fulfil the duties of the office, but we can hardly approve of the principle on which such appointments are made.

STATUTE LIMITATIONS.—The Supreme Government have reduced the term of limitation from twelve to six years as the period within which actions for debts and contracts, may be brought in the Punjab Courts.

THE PUNJAB BRIGADE.—The war which has broken out with Persia is not likely to be concluded with the Expedition despatch to the Persian Gulf; and should it be necessary to despatch troops from India towards Kandahar, the Punjab Brigade would be the natural advanced guard of such a force. Such a body of men, commanded by Officers like Coke, Nicholson, and Chamberlain would lead the way to glorious results. We trust that the Punjab Brigade may be fortunate enough to obtain so grand a find for their services.

THE MERUNZAIE EXPEDITION.—We have received no later news from the Merunzaie Force of any fresh advance of the troops; and it is supposed that the admirably managed capture of Toorawaree, which we lately recorded, has had the desired effect of bringing the troublesome tribes into a proper spirit of submission. Should such prove the case, it is probable that the Koorum will not be crossed. The public interest is excited regarding the progress of the Expedition; and we trust that we shall receive full accounts of any further operation. A large number of hostages and prisoners has, we believe, reached Kobat.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	15
Water Division	0	0	6
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	13
Total	3	1	[illegible]
Same date last year	1	1	73

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	3	1	6
Water Division	0	0	6
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	1	5
Hospitals	0	0	0
Total	3	2	91
Total plague deaths to date	138,913		
Same date last year	nil	nil	93

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Pekin, 2822 tons, Captain J Mitchel arrived in harbour on Saturday.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fazilka, 2097 tons, Captain J Wilson sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onipenta, 3420 tons, Captain W H Hill, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and salt.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Firoozi, [illegible] tons, Captain A B Watson, will sail to-day for Jeddah [illegible], with a general cargo and pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bhundara, 2214 tons, Captain F W Fry, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta etc. with a general cargo, Mrs George Gray, Mr D A Daig and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 996 tons, Captain R J Rickford, R N R, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers—Major General [illegible], C B; Major General Bowles, R A; Captain Griffiths, Major Grace, Major Collins, Mr Benton, Captain [illegible], Col [illegible], Mr and Mrs Padfield and infant Mr Prince, Mr Mathews, Mrs Kenny, Mrs Kinsella Mr Narayen Bapuji, Mr [illegible], Mr Rosaro, Mrs Ninadhoo and 853 deck.

The Post Office of Bombay, has received the following from the Port Officer, Rangoon:—

The Karishna Shoal Light vessel will resume her station on or about the 29th Inst. exhibiting the original light. The Temporary vessel will be withdrawn.

The following has also been received from Chittagong. The South patches light vessel will be removed from her station on the 3rd January and replaced on the 5th March. A red barrel buoy with staff will mark the position during her absence. Approximate position:—Latitude 21°—29' N. Longitude 91°—36' E.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hermes	Capt Nicholson	R Navy
R I M S Canning	Comdr Vale	R I M
R I M S Investigator	Comdr W G Beauchamp	R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt H Christian	R Nav
R I M S Northbrook		R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 24.

Alcedo	574	Loveland	U S Yachts
Bullimba	1697	Bambar	M M & Co
Dunbar	3410	Campbell	W & A G & Co
Gryfevale	2845	Steel	N Latham & Co
Hatasu	2169	Debnam	E L & Co
Inverness	2401	Clarkson	Cory Bros & Co
Island	3361	Brooks	M M & Co
Linga	996	Rickford	M M & Co
Macedonia	5448	Bennett	P & O Co
Manin	1671	Villa	S C Thaliana
Newbridge	2397	Notman	K N & Co
Nurani	2870	Mackinnon	T M & Co
Nasseri	912	Primrose	B & P S N Co
Pekin	2822	Mitchel	A P and Sons
Shahjehan	2646	Daviess	Shah S N Co
Scindia	2860	Reddock, Calcutta	M M & Co
Shirala	3409	Scott	M M & Co
Sirdhana	2094	Farquharson	M M & Co
Vienna	3654	White	W J A Graham & Co
Waroonga	1699	Chappell	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Nov. 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Terrier Nilsen F F Bampbell and Co.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Dat.	Agents.
A	Arcadia	3514	Valentine	Aden	1-12	P & O S Co
B	Clanshaw	2902	Clark	Chittagong	25-11	F Muir & Co
C & R	Aktar	1441	Baldwin	N F		H C Jecsab
D & E	Bhundara	2216	Fry	Z'bar	2-12	M M & Co
I	Colaba	1899	Robertson	Antwerp	26-11	M M & Co
G	Mozaffari	1267	Molony	Jedda	28-11	B & P S N Co
G	Secunder	1073	Main	Mauritius via K'chi	27-11	H S Bhick
H	Mooiscori	1785	Aamab	Jedda	29-11	B & P S N Co
K	Morocco	2476	Boshall	Hull via K'chi	30-11	F Muir & Co
L	Satrunji	547	Hocein	repairing		B S N Co
M	Mohammadi	1261	Dexter			B & P S Co
N	Ben Vrakie	2565	Findlay	Phil'phia	24-11	R & Willis
O	Reichstag	1319	Thie	Z'bar	30-11	A Strandes
Q	Firoozi	2005	Watson		24-11	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Britania	1963	Garrick	L'pool	4-12	W & A & Co
3	Westminister	2781	Duncombe	Hull	24-11	K N & Co
4	Nuddea	1944	Willsher	Jeddah	26-11	M M & Co
5	Reichenfels	2930	Potthast	K'chi	27-11	Glade & Co
6	Shah Najam	2751	Miller	Jeddah	24-11	A P'bhoy & Sons
7	Imperator	2720	Mosca	Trieste	1-12	E Scarpa
8	China	3853	Damianovich	Kobe	29-11	E Scarper
9	Simla	2825	Goldsmith	Shanghai	27-11	P & O Co
15	Totomi Maru	2464	Keith	Kobe	28-11	N Y Kaisha
16	Lalpoora	2134	Sharp	Jeddah	24-11	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	R I M S Investigator	Beauchamp	Bushire, Nov 13
	Pekin s	Mitchell	Calcutta, Nov 3
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Nov 22
	City of York s	Black	Glasgow, Oct 26
25	Aston Hall s	Gribble	Birkenhead, Oct 25
	Dunera s	Moxon	Basrah, Nov 17

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Egypt s	Leeden	London
	Westminister	Duncombe	Hull
	Shah Najam s	Miller	Jeddah
	Onipenta s	Hill	Calcutta
	Fazilka s	Wilson	Calcutta
	Bhundara s	Fry	Calcutta

The steamer Firoozi, Captain Watson, for Jeddah, &c, obtained her port clearance on Saturday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Steamer	Names.	From
19	Rutherglen	R Burns	Chittagong
	Itria	F Alton	Rangoon
	Denbighshire	W A Evans	Chittagong
	Kt Bachelor	C N Finnis	Colombo
	Pongola	C Axelson	Durban

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Steamer	Names.	To
21	Collegian	H Beckerstaffe	London & L'pool
	Matheran	N Bannatyne	London & Dundee
	Glenaffric	D Robertson	Marmagoa
	Camberwell	W E Danes	Bombay
	Zillah	W Peart	Bombay
	Syriam	J G W Currie	Rangoon

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
20	Dunera	Rangoon
21	Jelunga	Calcutta

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Mongolia, arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 22nd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha, left Suez on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Avoca, left Suez on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The N Y K steamer Bombay Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong on 24th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britania s—500 bales cotton D. Wadkar and Co; 2000 cwts kurdeeseed K B Sajun; 10,000 cwts wheat, Landay and Co; 5263 cwts oil cake, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Britannia s—106 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—52 bales hemp E Tajbboy and Co; 66 cwts hingda S Bhimjee.

FOR ANTWERP

Colaba s—480 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 2002 cwts rapeseed and 2001 cwts poppyseed Jehangir Cama and Co; 500 cwts W and A Graham and Co; 505 bales cotton fly and hemp C Heerjee and Co.

Lonsdale s—850 cwts myrabollams A H A Carim and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—55 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 1500 cwts Kurdeecake, Glade and Co; 200 bales cottonfly Tyabjee and Co; 2000 cwts rapeseed Erust Lam and Co; 280 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 5 bales cottonfly, Nagsey Damjee.

FOR BREMEN.

Reichenfels s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 250 bales Cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Morocco s—110 bales Cotton J A Begbie and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—957 cuts linseed, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts castorseed 3000 cwts gingellyseed, and 2000, cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 110 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co; 100 cwts cashew nuts Nusserwanjee Bros and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lonsdale s—250 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co 2000 cuts linseed J A Begbie and Co.

FOR TRIEST.

Imperaton s—165 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Simla s—25 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Iotomimaru s—40 bales twist Iato and Co.

Simla s—25 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 10 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co.

FOR KOBE

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And Johnnie, he came in his sweet, childish way,
And ate up that fruit as his own lawful prey,
And the angels in Heaven are singing to-day,
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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOV. 26, 1906.

BOMBAY COTTON.

IN reviewing the "Agricultural Journal of India" in August last we mentioned that Bombay Officers had not so far made any contribution to its pages, and expressed a hope that in a future issue of it papers from the pen of some of these officers would be forthcoming. It is with all the more reason therefore that we welcome an article from Mr. Fletcher, M. A., B. Sc., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay, which appears in the new number. The article is on "the Improvement of Cottons in the Bombay Presidency" to which we have already briefly referred. Several other articles of interest appear in the journal notably one by Mr. Marsh, C. I. E., on "Protective Works in Central India" and another on Rubber by Mr. Mann, D. Sc. But for the present it is proposed to deal with Mr. Fletcher's article which contains much valuable information for the Bombay merchant and landed proprietor. Mr. Fletcher has treated his subject in an exceedingly lucid and entertaining manner. The experience he acquired in Egypt, before coming to Bombay, has evidently stood him in good stead in this Presidency. He explains at the outset of his article, the meaning of the term improvement and in relation to cotton and how diametrically opposed the interests of the merchant are in this respect to those of the cultivator. The former looks to length, strength, fineness, uniformity, colour and cleanness in constituting the staple; while the latter considers the yield per acre, price of seed-cotton, hardness of the plant and method of ripening. The fine stapled Bani of Hinginghat for instance, is often ignored by the Indian ryot for the coarser Jari or Varadi, for the simple reason that the price obtained for it from the worsted manufacturers on the continent, though not so high per maund as that obtained from Bani, is as much to make the value per acre of Jari greater than Bani. The method of ripening is another factor of importance in determining the selection of the variety with the cultivator. Whereas in some parts of the Tapti Valley he could grow superior Broach cotton because of favourable conditions of soil and climate he elects to cultivate the inferior Varadi or Jari because the picking extends over only a fortnight while the ripening of the Broach variety is five weeks. In the latter case thefts are numerous and more difficult to prevent. Again, Jari arrives at maturity in November while Broach ripens in February-March. The former cotton therefore can be turned into cash much sooner.

A detached description of the various cotton-growing tracts is given by Mr. Fletcher. In order of importance they are: (1) Surtee Broach or South Gujerat Tract: rainfall 33·35 inches; (2) the Karnatak Tract: rainfall 23·34 inches; (3) the Ahmedabad-Kaira or North Gujerat Tract rainfall 28·39 inches; (4) Deccan Tract rainfall 20·30 inches; (5) The Sind Tract rainfall 7 inches. There are two factors namely, soil and rainfall which in this Presidency define the type of cotton that can be grown in any particular tract and these two factors are complementary to each other in so far that a light soil under a heavy rainfall is often equivalent to a heavier soil under a lighter rainfall. The best cottons in the world are those of Egypt and the United States and these grow under a rainfall (or in Egypt its equivalent in irrigation) which are found in some of the Indian-cotton growing areas, but the *distribution* of the fall is what mainly affects the value of the crop. The quality of cotton in general appears to be directly proportional in fact to the length of the period of growth of the plant producing it. The Egyptian matures in 9 months, American in 8, Broach also in 8 and Jari in 5½. The length of the growing period depends on the amount of rainfall, its distribution as above stated, and retentivity of the soil. If the latter is a deep retentive black soil similar to that found in Surat and Broach, the growing period of the plant extends for as much as five months after rain has ceased. If less retentive and shallow as in the Deccan, for only three months. The Deccan Tract therefore cannot produce as long a staple as the Broach Tract even if the rainfall were equal in both. The Karnatak Tract which includes the country from Sholapur southward down to below Dharwar, also possesses a black retentive soil which under a smaller rainfall than Broach, distributed over five months, supports an indigenous cotton almost equal to Broach. The Ahmedabad-Kaira Tract possesses a light soil and a rainfall of 28 to 37 inches falling in three and a half months, but owing to the short period of growth produces a cotton inferior both to Broach and that of the Karnatak Tract.

In Sind, cotton-cultivation does not depend on rainfall at all: It is carried on by irrigation from canals—where the canal is perennial Egyptian cotton can be grown—and as the seed can be sown early, the finest cotton known to commerce except probably Sea Island cotton can be produced there. Unfortunately, at present, most of the canals in Sind only flow when the Indus is in flood, namely from about July to October, so that the quality of the cotton actually produced in Sind is about only equal to that of the Deccan Tract. But efforts to make canals perennial in Sind are now being made by the Public Works Department, and it is hoped also that the much talked of scheme of constructing a barage in that province similar to the one in Egypt will before long be carried through. The possible methods by which cotton of any tract may be improved by hybridization, selection, and introduction if varieties foreign to India etc., are discussed on the article and a short account of what has been and is being done in these directions, as well as in others in this Presidency is given by Mr. Fletcher. It is unnecessary to do more than allude to the subject here, for enough has been said on other points to show that the article is a most valuable contribution to our knowledge of the subject of cotton cultivation and that it should be in the hands of all those interested on cotton culture and especially mercantile men who are engaged in the export trade of cotton from India and who desire to see the adulteration of it checked and the quality of growth so improved, as to equal, if not surpass, the American and Egyptian varieties.

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AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

To Mr. Dooley's celebrated question, "Now I have got the Philippines, what shall I do with them?" no satisfactory answer is yet forthcoming. That the Filipinos, in common with other brown peoples, must be ruled by a paternal Government for their own good, not led to cherish a vain hope that the power they would only misuse will some day be placed in their hands, is the cardinal axiom which the Americans, in the face of all their Republican predilections and theories, have practically accepted in the hope that they may bring the enterprise upon which they are engaged in the Philippines to a successful issue, that is to say, that all practical politicians have accepted that axiom; for they fully recognise that to expect American institutions to find a permanent home in the Philippines, after the control of affairs has passed out of American hands, is to disregard every natural force which has contributed since the beginning of the world, to the differentiation of racial types. Yet we have Professor Parker Wills of the Washington and Lee University, advocating the grant of autonomy to the Philippines, under American protection, as in Cuba. The result there has not been happy, and Mr. Hugh Clifford in a popular monthly takes up cudgels against the learned Professor to whom he confesses his preference, in the interests of the great, silent, patient, inarticulate mass of the Filipino people, for the altruistic autocracy of the kind which the British have established in India. As he clearly shows, the Americans have failed conspicuously in a field of activity which their fellow Anglo-Saxons have made their especial province. Are they, he enquires, prepared to accept failure as final? Are they ready to confess to all the world that, in spite of all the fine talk with which they have inundated us during the past decade, they are incapable of doing their share of the white man's work in Asia and of lifting on to their broad shoulders their proper portion of the white man's heavy burden? The idea that America should consult India as to the administration of the Philippines was suggested by us at the time the trouble commenced and the United States Government found they had undertaken a task they did not know how to handle. Professor Wills however sees no way out of the difficulty but the formation of a Republic under American protection, for, says he, in the nature of things, no such control as we proposed, can be legitimately exercised by any one set of men over another and that such control, if permanently assumed, can never avoid the taint of selfishness. In demonstrating the unsoundness of the Professor's theory, Mr. Clifford urges firstly that the political genius of the natives of the tropics makes invariably for autocratic forms of government, and secondly, the nature of the autocratic governments in all recorded history throughout the heat-belt where they have been fettered by extraneous influence exerted by the peoples of the temperate zone. The age-long records of Asia supply no parallel to the benevolent administration of the British autocrats who to-day guide the destinies of India, of Burma and of the greater part of Malaya; and in the experiences of those countries is to be found the justification for similar experiments in the Philippines. Even if British rule has suffered from the taint of selfishness, no matter in how small a degree, the fact is as Mr. Clifford states it, that never in all their history have the three hundred and fifty millions of Asiatics whom we rule to-day enjoyed a measure of personal freedom, security and peace such as now is theirs. We do not boast about democratic institutions for Asiatic populations in India or in the Federated Malay States,—the latter supply the more appropiate parallel to the Philippines—but within five years after our entry into Malaya proper the troubled Native States of the peninsula knew a degree of prosperity, a deep contentment, and an unbroken peace such as a decade of American rule in the neighbouring archipelago has not yet so much as begun to imitate. In short the condition of the Filipino to-day is really no better than it was under the old Spanish administration.

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SABBATH BREAKING.

Our Calcutta correspondent informs us that, in other words, the silly season is rampant in Calcutta at present. Under the general title of Sabbath-breaking, an agitation is afoot against the publication of Sunday newspapers. The best answer to this kind of thing ever given was at an annual meeting of a railway company at Home when a clerical shareholder demanded that Sunday traffic should be cut down to a minimum and holiday Sunday traffic entirely abolished. The waste of half an hour was saved by another shareholder, proclaiming himself to be a Jew, agreeing with the clergyman and demanding similar restrictions for Saturday. Calcutta does not worry so much about its trains as it does about these journals which appear to relieve the monotony of the hot hours of the one day spent away from the office. Is Sunday reading a sin? It used to be, but we thought that foolish attitude had long since passed away. The present discussion differs in no whit from its predecessors. As a matter of fact India is very far in advance of England in the matter of Sabbath-breaking by the press. Many of the papers of this country issue no edition on Monday, thereby allowing a day of rest on Sunday. Will the Calcutta agitators, who know so little of their subject, be content with no paper on Monday? We think not. As regards this matter of Sunday newspapers, public agitations always have and always will be Pharisaical. The news of the world will not stand still because the body whose duty it is to deal with it desires to rest. If Sabbath—keeping in this connection is to be logically carried out there must be two days on which no papers are published and the general public is hardly likely to wish for such a thing. It would be interesting to know if the agitating jute-broker ever succeeds in entirely forgetting the bargains he is carrying over on the week end and the chance that the market may turn against him. If so, he has an obvious right to refuse to take in a Sunday paper, but that gives him no right to dictate to others.

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THE PARTITION OF KHANDESH.

THE question put by Mr. Rutherford in the House of Commons as to the partition of Khandesh serves but to show how utterly ignorant of Indian affairs are our would-be friends at Home and how much time and energy they waste by their misdirected efforts for our good. Mr. Rutherford evidently thinks that the so-called partition of Khandesh amounts to something equivalent to the reconstruction of Bengal and the creation of the new province. He does not seem to realise that no part of Khandesh is to be taken away from the Bombay presidency or its government, but that it merely consists of two instead of one district for administrative and revenue purposes. It will not mean the loss of a single pie to any taxpayer, but it will mean the more efficient supervision of municipalities and local boards as well as of the agricultural districts, and prove of convenience to Government and its officers. If Members of Parliament would but look after the affairs of their own constituencies until such time as we ask their intervention, how much better it would be for them as well as for us?

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DTHALA.

THE *Morning Post* doubtless voices the opinion of many people at Home and out here in protesting against the withdrawal of the garrison from Dthala. The Government of India has not yet directly made any statement as to its intentions in the matter and as we stated the other day it is only justifiable on economic grounds. From a strategic point of view the abandonment of the Aden Hinterland would be a mistake. With the Turks and the Arabs, as the *Post* says, retreat and defeat are convertible terms, and if the garrison be withdrawn the whole of the South-East of Arabia is in danger of Arab aggression and the Hadramaut is exposed to raids as it was in days gone by. So far, however, we have only the authority of an Aden correspondent for saying that the garrison, which was only sent to Dthala in September last year, is to be withdrawn. The road to that position, it may be mentioned incidentally, was paved at a greater cost of life than attended the Tibetan exhibition. But we have reason to believe that the Suffolk Regiment instead of proceeding to Aden in full strength will leave four hundred men behind at Deolali—the number of men it should have sent to Dthala.

THE Australian Lloyd's s.s. Trieste, from Japan, left Hongkong for Bombay on the 23rd instant, and is due here on or about the 17th December.

A MARRIAGE is arranged, and will shortly take place between F. C. Temple, the eldest son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and Frances Mary the eldest daughter of the Metropolitan of India.

THE West Coast Extension of the Madras Railway from Kasarogod to Kumla, a distance of seven miles, was opened for all descriptions of traffic on the 17th instant.

SIR E. NOEL WALKER, a former Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon, was elected for the Earl's Court division of Kensington at the recent London Borough Council Elections.

THE *Primrose League Gazette* for November publishes a portrait of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Donald Robertson, K. C. S. I., who has been newly appointed Provincial Secretary of the League for Oxfordshire and Berkshire.

THERE appears to be no cessation, says the *Pioneer*, of the grievance felt when the right to deface postage stamps by pen stroke across the face of them was withdrawn. Just recently we have had a sample of stamps sent for inspection which appear to have been taken off letters, and which we are assured were supplied at a small local office. The grievance is so widely felt that it would be worth the while of the Postal authorities to consider whether it is not possible to put a check upon stamp thefts by restoring the privilege of defacing them in some simple and unobjectionable form. As some of our correspondents point out the pen-stroke is a much quicker and a simpler method than perforating, which of course requires a special machine and can only be used by very large consumers of stamps.

A JUTE Merchant, named Makenlal Mundel, who had come to Calcutta from Khulna forgetfully left his umbrella behind when returning to latter place. While going back to recover it, he handed to his coolie who was carrying his luggage a cloth in which was wrapped, Rs. 3,795 in small notes and cash. On the merchant's return with his umbrella the coolie had disappeared, but was subsequently captured at Howrah waiting for a train and the cash and notes were recovered.

DR. THOMAS, an æronant of Georgia, U. S. A., was about to alight after a perilous balloon ascent, and as he was holding the ripping cord in one hand, the baloon suddenly re-ascended to a height of 1,000 feet. Meanwhile, the doctor climbed the cord inch by inch, and at length ripped the gas envelope and alighted safely, though he was dragged some distance owing to his becoming entangled in the cordage.

THE new barbette battleship "Africa," built and equipped at a cost of nearly a million and a half, was manned at Chatham on November 6, for her maiden commission. She will succeed the "Magnificent," in the Atlantic Fleet. Her complement of officers and men number 781, including the nucleus crew of the battleship "Ramillies, which was transferred to the "Africa." Capt. Henry R. Robinson, late of the cruiser "Aboukir," assumed command of "Africa," which is one of the last war vessels designed for the Navy by Sir W. H. White before his retirement.

THE *North American Review* quotes a striking instance of a recent literary "test." One of Kipling's most popular short stories was selected. The environment of the tale was English, but as the story depended little on local colour, the scene was easily transferred to America. An entire change of names and characters was accomplished. Aside from this, not a paragraph, a line, a word, or a punctuation was changed. The manuscript was typewritten and sent to sixteen periodicals, comprising *Harpers*, *The Century* and *Scribner's* Each of the sixteen editors declined the story, with the stereotyped form of thanks. Finally the manuscript was forwarded to Kipling's original publishers of the story. After an interval of about seven weeks, a letter was sent containing a cheque and acceptance.

IT is wise to keep the mouth shut in Germany. Ebermeier, an artisan, was watching the police charge a small crowd gathered in the street, when somebody, amused by the proceedings, called for "Hoch!" to the policemen. This, says the *Morning Leader*, made the police angry, and Ebermeier was singled out, arrested, and charged with committing a gross misdemeanour. Before the court he denied having shouted "Hoch!" and the policeman who arrested him, being asked on what grounds he made the charge, said that Ebermeier had his mouth open, and he assumed that he had been cheering. The court acquitted Ebermeier of gross misdemeanour, but fined him three marks for impeding the traffic by standing still in thestreet.

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THE ROMANCE OF THE MOTOR,

BY

DOUGLAS LEECHMAN,

(*Author of "The Autocar Handbook," &c.*)

ROMANCE? Romance, forsooth, in connection with a machine, a collection of cut and dried parts, composed of steel, brass, wood, leather and India-rubber? Yes, my Lord Tomnoddy, and my Lady Clara Vere de Vere, Romance—with a capital R—and it may add to your enthusiasm (not to mention your education), when speeding along in your elegant motor-car, to reflect a little upon the romance, the toil, the perils by land and by sea, the thousand darings and dangers that have gone to make up that same beautiful locomotive.

"Work, work your thoughts, and therein see" the dense bush of Central and Southern America, with dusky negroes tapping the rubber trees, or picking the cotton, for your tyres, working all day in the tropical heat, bitten by swarms of subtle stinging insects and reptiles unknown in temperate England, patiently toiling for—to our seeming—a very scanty allowance of uninviting and monotonous food, and a hut to sleep in, in order that the white man may take his pleasure in luxury.

"Follow, follow, grapple your minds" to the thousands who toil in the depths of the earth, in peril of horrible and sudden—or worse still, may be, lingering—death, to furnish you with the various metals used in the manufacture of your car.

NATURE'S BEST.

Think, too, of the oxen which, after plodding patiently at the ox-ploughs of Southern Europe during life, give you their hides after death, to guard you from the muddy road, and the rain of heaven; the mountain sheep and goats grazing on dizzy heights in safety, but dying at last to provide that gorgeous crimson upholstery, which forms such a resplendent background to my lady's smart motor costume.

Nature in almost every land is called upon to give of her best for your car: and what of Man? Human nature also, all the world over, is working, thinking, devising, aye, and suffering for you! It is a stupendous conception, and one too often receiving the scantiest attention. In these days of rush and bustle, thought, meditation on all quietly noble subjects is sacrificed to "push," to "keeping up with the procession," to outside show and keeping up appearances.

Let us then put in a plea for the romance, and not only the speed-producing, price-lowering, capacity of our automobiles; a plea for the nobility of the mental and physical strain and stress on the part of man, and the offerings of generous Mother Earth, without which not even the simplest and least expensive of motor-cars could be brought to perfection.

Does someone object to the word perfection? Perhaps the motor-car as it is to-day has not reached ultimate and absolute perfection—we are ready ourselves to admit that it has not. But those who have seen the birth of the automobile, and who have watched and are watching its evolution with such intense interest, noting the sure development, the steady gathering up of the ideas of clever brains in all parts of the world, know that at last there will be evolved the perfect locomotive, swift, silent, secure, the servant of all mankind. Some folk there are who would have our motor-car, or any other means of locomotion, faultless from the first, grown up from birth. These are people who expect to find old heads on young shoulders, and seek, in the character and conduct of a child of tender years, that perfection which these good folk themselves have, of course, attained! But Rome was not built in a day, and it is just possible that there may have been a little dust raising and noise during the progress of that glorious undertaking.

A WIDE FIELD OF USEFULNESS.

And, admitting that automobile construction has not yet reached its highest, has it not already played its part nobly in the scheme of the world's progress? Is it nothing that in cases of mortal suffering one should have been able to travel eighteen miles in twenty minutes to fetch a doctor, who himself stated that a delay of only five minutes in his coming would have cost the life of the patient, which, thanks to the speedy motor, was saved? It is nothing that a kindly heart in our own north country was recently able to bring sunshine and swift movement into the lives of scores of cripple children who but for him would have been doomed to gloom and inactivity through many hapless years? This philanthropic genius used his own car, and prevailed upon others to lend theirs for this good purpose.

One hears of the curse of war, and curse it undoubtedly is in most of its aspects, but, in the present state of civilisation, inevitable. This being so, is it nothing that automobiles have enabled us to carry despatches swiftly and secretly, to convey nurses and medicines to the sick and wounded in less than half the time possible by any other means; to drag heavy cannon, saving men and horses untold agonies of labour; to enable the officers to dart from line to line, to pass swiftly from point to point of their regiments, encouraging, restraining, and controlling the men in a way never possible before?

And to touch again our keynote of romance, what can be more romantic than an elopement by means of an electric motor-car? Swift and stealthy, humming and vibrating only just enough to let Edwin and Angelina feel as if it is in sympathy with them, as does not a tried and trusted car feel to its fond master? Do not its heart beats throb responsive to his own—slower, somewhat muffled when he is sad and jaded; thronging on one another's heels, ringing out gay music when he—exhilarated by the fresh air and free movements—turns homeward—a giant refreshed.

THE NECESSITY OF TO-MORROW THE LUXURY OF TO-DAY.

And although the possession of a motor-car at present may appear to be the prerogative of only the rich few, yet are not these few doing pioneer work? Are they not bearing the brunt of that abuse which is always poured by the multitude upon any new departure which makes for a big step in the World's progress? What was ever more cried down than the advent of railway trains, what considered more awful and soul-destroying than the appearance of the first few lady bicyclists? And yet trains are not devoid of usefulness, and how many thousands of shop-girls, poor governesses, impecunious maiden aunts, and all the women who held up their hands in modesty and horror awhile ago, now bless those "few, those happy few," who dared to inaugurate cycling for their sisters.

And just so will it inevitably be with automobiles. They are becoming more popular, cheaper, better comprehended and appreciated every day. Ere long they will offer possibilities of travel—and travel spells education and mind broadening—to multitudes into whose grey lives travel has never come; to whom at present swift movement 'twixt miles of green hedgerows, by country scenes, and lake and sea, is but as a golden dream, almost beyond their ken. Silent speeding and acres of sunshine in lives which now do but shuffle through a fog. Glorious possibility indeed! "May I be there to see."

We all of us enjoy speed as speed, we ever try for the fastest trains, the fastest boats, the fastest horses; most of us cherish a secret longing for wings, but no speed yet has equalled that of the motor. Who has yet travelled as fast as he who drove his Darracq on Daytona Beach—two miles inside a minute, over 120 miles an hour; and what was his speed yesterday may be ours to-morrow.

THE UTILITARIAN POINT OF VIEW.

Splendid as this for its own sake, think what it means from the utilitarian point of view. Taking the question which occupies so much attention just now—the overcrowding of our great towns. For how many thousands will it shortly be possible to live in the country, real country, not suburbs, and yet to get to and from their daily occupations with no greater expenditure of time than it at present takes to rush from the breakfast table to train or tram? Not only will our express trains seem slow, but the new locomotive will pick us up at home, and deposit us at the house or office of our friend, and not merely at some more or less distant point in the town where he is located.

It is not only on land that the power of the motor advances, sea and sky claim our attention also. Comparatively little is known to the public of the motor boat, and the rapid progress it is making, and still less of the motor flying machine. The little boat that flits about so gaily on our lakes and rivers, the large electric launches, replete with every comfort, and the workmanlike craft recently taken over by the Admiralty—all point to the advance of petrol. One can picture the well muffled scout, with no trace of steam to betray it, ferretting about amongst an anemy's fleet at dead of night, noting where the attack of cannon or torpedo may best be delivered, or swiftly running the gauntlet of a close blockade with officers and messages.

THE MYSTERY OF FLIGHT.

And if one hankers after romance, what could be more romantic than the daring airship? Though the aeroplane has not yet reached perfection, or even been put to any really useful end, its possibilities are limitless. No doubt in a few years time the North and South Poles will no longer be "wrop in mystery" but will have become old familiar friends. Then we shall, may be, discover the secret of a bird's flight, and the still deeper secret of how it holds its own against a strong wind, poised on open wing, a miracle of grace and power, a mystery elusive and unfathomed as yet.

In a few years time, perhaps, how trite, how stale, and how unworthy may appear these reflections upon romance as connected with motors. The mysteries may be patent to all, the possibilities of speed and annihilation of distance, only hinted at here, will probably be realised and surpassed beyond all present belief, but for now—*jam satis*.

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THE PROBLEM OF THE GOLD RESERVE.

By Sir Edward FitzGerald Law, Late Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council.

(Concluded from Saturday's issue.

Inconveniences arising from too small a proportion of gold reserves to liabilities must increase if the value, as instruments of credit of those securities which are constantly used to guarantee advances, should depreciate in public estimation. Such a depreciation has occurred as regards Consols and other gilt-edged securities which have hitherto been considered by bankers as advantageously replacing gold in their so-called "liquid" reserves. This depreciation of gilt-edged securities is certainly another very important factor in the present situation and it may, therefore, be useful to consider its causes.

Since the reduction in the rate of interest and the heavy fall in the price of Consols, investment in these securities has been practically limited to the requirements of our home market and to a very small class of investors in that market. Formerly, besides the constant demand for banking reserves, and the heavy purchases made on account of a large and steady Sinking Fund, considerable investments were made by trustees, and by foreigners. But of late years, the Sinking Fund has not been maintained, and the situation has been further compromised by the immense issues of stocks by Colonial Governments and by Corporations and other public bodies, which have been accorded the legal privileges of "Trustee Stocks." Trustees now have abundant opportunity of investing in first-class securities bearing an appreciably higher rate of interest than British Government Stocks, and their investments in such Stocks have therefore naturally fallen off most seriously, and threaten to cease to be of any importance as regards supporting the market. Investments by foreigners appear equally bound to diminish. French Rentes and the stocks of German, Scandinavian, and other Governments must certainly be accepted as very first class securities, at the same that they all yield higher interest than Consols, and are readily realisable in the money markets of their respective countries; moreover, the foreigner is frightened out of British investments by heavy income-tax and succession duties. It is thus manifest that no advantage is offered by investment in British Government Stocks sufficient to compensate a foreigner who has no special predilection in favour of England, for accepting an appreciable loss in interest. Even for bankers, the special value of Government Stocks has in recent years sensibly diminished, for the reason that they no longer possess the essential quality of being readily realisable without serious fluctuations in price. Unfortunately, Consols have for some years been liable to considerable fluctuations in price, with a steady downward tendency whilst every financier knows that no really large sum could now be realised on the sale of Consols without such heavy loss as might entail the gravest consequences. Even in the current year the price of Consols has varied between 91 1/4 and 86 1/4, a difference and posible loss of 5 points on a stock which during the same period returned less than £1 7 3 in interest. Moreover, if the yield of the various classes of Government, and Government Guaranted stocks be compared, it will be found that consols are the least profitable class of investment. According to a calculation given in the *Times* of July 16, the yield of Consols on the then prices was only £2 17s. per cent., whilst Irish 2 3/4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock gave £3 2s. per cent., and the National War Loan (allowing for redemption in 1910) gave £3 5s. 8d. per cent.

The above-mentioned facts, as well as other minor but well known causes, have led to a very serious restriction of the market for Brtish Government securities and particularly for Consols. Naturally cause and effect act and re-act on one another; the more limited the market, the greater is inevitably the depreciation and the greater this depreciation the more nervous the investors, and consequently still more limited becomes the market. It is clearly therefore of the highest importance that any measures adopted for the relief of financial pressure and unseasiness should, if possible, include steps for the rehabilitation of Consols.

There is apparently only one remedy for the present admittedly unsatisfactory financial pasition, and that is the creation and maintenance of a reserve of gold which could be freely drawn upon in times of pressure, and which should be sufficient to meet, with an ample margin, the largest demands which can reasonably be expected in times of financial difficulty. And here it may be observed that the confidence engendered by the existence of such a fund would have a powerful influence in checking, if not preventing, the recurrence of serious monetary difficulties. But, such a fund as is required cannot be held without considerable cost to the holder, and the question arises as to the agency which can properly be called upon to defray that cost. It has been argued with much force that the private and joint-stock banks, which make large profits out of the deposits of their customers, have no right to shift on to other shoulders the burden of their responsibility for meeting liabilities to depositors, and that they should be compelled by law to maintain gold reserves bearing a fixed minimum proportion to the amount of the deposits on which they make their profits. It has also been suggested that in view of the enormous prestige and advantages enjoyed by the Bank of England through its position as banker to the nation, the Bank should, in the interest of the nation, be obliged to increase its gold reserves to an amount sufficient to meet all possible demands. Finally, it has been proposed and the proposition meets with much sympathy from all bank, shareholders, who, it may be observed, are a very powerful and influential class, that Government should amass and maintain the required fund at the expense of the taxpayers, and it is at the same time pointed out that, whilst the charge would be very heavy on private establishments, the cost to Government would be but a very trifling item in the national Budget.

All these proposals are vigorously rejected by the parties whose interests would be prejudiced by their adoption. The bankers ask why particular private interests should be taxed for an object which is a national concern, more especially when Government, which holds about 150 millions sterling of deposits in the Postal Savings Banks, holds no gold reserves to safeguard the interests of the depositors of this gigantic sum. As regards the position of the Bank of England, the Bank shareholders can fairly say that whatever advantages may be derived from holding the national deposits, they are fully paid for by the self-imposed conservative policy of the Bank, which limits the profits of its shareholders to a nine or ten per cent. dividend, whilst average dividends of fifteen to twenty per cent. are paid by a large number of its more important and unfettered competitors. Lastly, it has not, so far, appeared that Government is very willing to incur the unpopularity which is the necessary accompaniment of any even small addition to the burdens of the taxpayer; and in this case, an outcry would almost certainly be raised that money was being taken from the pocket of the general taxpayer for the special benefit of the wealthy class of bankers and bank shareholders.

The difficulty of the question of the apportionment of the charge for maintaining the necessary gold reserve should not, however, prevent an earnest endeavour to find an equitable solution; and in seeking the solution, the essential conditions must be borne in mind that to fulfil their purpose, gold reserves must be freely available for sustaining credit in seasons of financial pressure, whilst their unnecessary dissipation in normal times or for speculative purposes must be prevented.

The Government Postal Savings Banks, the Bank of England, and the joint-stock and private banks which take money from depositors, are all equally responsible for the safety of the funds entrusted to them, and also to the general public, for taking proper precautions against the risk of provoking financial and commercial panic, by making default in meeting their liability to refund these deposits when legally called upon to do so. From this point of view it would thus appear equitable that all should bear a burden proportionate to their respective holdings of deposits.

(Continued on page 6.)

THE PARTITION OF KHANDESH.

EFFECT OF THE DHULIA PETITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

Replying to Mr. Rutherford, who called attention to the protest against the proposed partition of Khandesh, addressed by the citizens of Dhulia to the Governor of Bombay, Mr. Morley promised to communicate with the Governments of India and Bombay in the same sense as he communicated with the Government of Madras regarding Madura.

KING GEORGE IN ROME.

Roumania's Attitude.

THE BALKAN REPRESENTATIVES ABSENT

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The King of Greece arrived at Rome to-day, and was met at the station by King Victor Emmanuel.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

King George of Greece was banqueted at the Quirinal to-day.

King Emmanuel, in toasting the guest, said that the glories of Rome and Greece, from which Art, Poetry, and Science had radiated, were still unforgotten, and he hoped that in future their histories would be united.

King George replied emphasizing the admiration, good-will and fraternal feelings of the Greek for the Italian people.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

The Roumanian, Servian, and Bulgarian representatives, though invited to the banquet, did not attend.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

It is remarked that the Roumanian Minister has quitted Rome pending the visit of King George of Greece.

THE WORST CITY IN THE WORLD.

Mayor Arrested for Extortion.

"ROTTING WITH CORRUPTION AND VICE."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from its New York correspondent stating that Mr. Schmitz, the Mayor of San Francisco, was arrested at New York on his arrival from Europe on charges of extortion.

The correspondent describes San Francisco as rotting with corruption and vice.

The City, he says, is full of thieves and murderers. Its Municipal Officials, who are all Labourites, are spending the ratepayers' money like water.

LAND TENURE BILL.

Third Reading in the Commons.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23

The Commons have read the Land Tenure Bill a third time.

THE NONCONFORMISTS AND THE EDUCATION BILL.

The Deputation to the Premier.

ONE POINT OF VIEW.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

A deputation from the Nonconformists' Council waited yesterday evening upon Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and urged that the concessions with respect to the Education Bill already made by the House of Commons were sufficient.

The Premier's reply was most sympathetic.

A GREAT STRIKE AVERTED.

Successful Cotton Agitation.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

The Cotton Manufacturers' Association at Fall River, in Massachusetts, has granted ten per cent. increase of wages to the operatives and thus averted the strike which was threatened.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN FOOTBALLERS.

A Close Game.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

The South Africans have beaten Ireland by 15 to 12.

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

Runners and Betting.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

The Manchester November Handicap was run to-day with the following result :—

Spate	1
Spinning Minnow	2
Great Scot	3

Seventeen ran.

Won by three lengths, six lengths dividing the second and third.

The betting at the start was as follows :—

100 to 7 Spate.
100 to 7 Spinning Minnow.
9 to 2 Great Scot.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The Following was the betting on the Manchester November Handicap in advance of the race, :—

9 to 1	Specular
10 to 1	Goring Heath.
10 to 1	Cherry Ripe.
10 to 1	Magic Balm.
11 to 1	Great Scot.
11 to 1	Golden Measure.

THE RIOTS AT PORTSMOUTH.

Opening of the Court-Martial.

RINGLEADER PLEADS GUILTY.

THE QUESTION OF KNEELING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The Court-martial on the Portsmouth rioters has been opened. The accused will be tried separately.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

In the Court-Martial at Portsmouth, Stoker Moody, who was first called and alleged to be the ringleader, pleaded guilty of refusing to kneel and inciting the mutinous assembly.

Gunner Hurst, Commodore Stopford, and others gave evidence that the order to kneel was not unusual when an officer was addressing a large body of men, and the order was never resented.

Gunner Hurst added that he had never known the order given to individuals, except once by Lieutenant Collard, the officer mentioned on the 5th instant, and then it was resented.

THE CHARGE AGAINST CARUSO.

Fine Imposed and Appeal Lodged.

ALLEGED POLICE PLOT.

ABSENCE OF THE COMPLAINANT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The Caruso case has ended and judgment is reserved.

Only one witness, whose employer has dismissed him for theft, supported the Police Inspectors' allegations.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

Signor Caruso has been fined ten dollars.

The Police have not produced the woman mentioned on the 22nd instant, and declared that she could not face the crowd of moral perverts frequenting the Police Courts.

It is alleged that Caruso annoyed other women.

The defence contended that the woman was an employe of the police and that the whole story is a wicked lie.

An appeal against the sentence has been lodged.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

Signor Caruso has been found guilty and ordered to pay a fine of ten dollars. He has lodged an appeal.

It is unlikely that the tenor will appear at the opera next week.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NEW SANDHURST COMMANDANT.

Colonel Kitson's Successor.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

Colonel Colin Mackenzie succeeds Colonel Kitson as Commandant of the Sandhurst Military Academy.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Preparations in London.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

It is proposed to build in London an Arena for holding 100,000 seats to view the Olympic Games in 1908.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Their Winter Visit to Burma and India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will visit Burma this Winter.

Their Royal Highnesses will arrive at Rangoon about the middle of February. Leaving there on the 2nd of March they will arrive at Calcutta on the 5th on a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will leave Calcutta by sea and reach Colombo on the 18th of March.

Their Royal Highnesses have received several invitations to other parts of India, but want of time precludes the acceptance of any of them.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

Revised Programme of Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

The following is the revised Programme of the Amir's tour in India :—

Landi Kotal—arrive 2nd January, depart 3rd.
Peshawar—arrive 3rd, depart 7th.
Sirhind—arrive 8th, depart 8th.
Agra—arrive 9th, depart 16th.
Aligarh—arrive 17th.
Cawnpore—arrive 17th.
Gwalior—arrive 18th, depart 20th.
Delhi—arrive 21st, depart 22nd.
Ajmer—23rd.
Delhi—arrive 24th, depart 28th
Calcutta—arrive 30th, depart February 3rd.
Sobagpur—arrive 5th, depart 10th.
Bombay—arrive 11th, depart by sea on the 14th.
Karachi—arrive 16th, depart 17th.
Sukkur—18th.
Bahawalpur—arrive 18th, depart 21st.
Lahore—arrive 22nd, depart 25th.
Peshawar—arrive 26th, depart 28th.
Landi Kotal—arrive 28th, depart on the 1st March 1907.

SABBATH BREAKERS.

Active Newspaper Discussion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

There is an active correspondence proceeding in the morning papers anent "Sabbath Breakers" and the issue of newspapers on Sunday.

The *Englishman* to-day fills two columns with the correspondence.

BOAT FIRES AT NARAINGUNJ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

Last night at Naraingunj a country boat, said to contain 450 maunds of Jute, caught fire when lying at the Union Jute Co's Tan Bazar jetty.

As the fire endangered Messrs. M. David and Co's Tan Bazar premises the fire-engine was kept in readiness, but fortunately it did not spread.

This is the second Boat fire here in the course of a week.

THE FRENCH NAVAL POLICY.

PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Utility of Submarines.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

The French Chamber of Deputies has, by 393 against 112 votes, approved the Government Naval Construction Policy and confirmed the vote of the last Parliament authorising the laying down of six new battleships this year.

M. Thomson, the Minister of Marine, defended the building of high-sea squadrons by France, declaring that the Japanese would have been helpless in the late war with only a defensive navy.

He did not deny the utility of submarines, but they were in the experimental stage which was still unconcluded.

THE MOROCCO IMBROGLIO.

French Naval Preparations.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

A division of the French Mediterranean Squadron is being provisioned at Toulon in readiness for emergencies in Morocco.

LORD KITCHENER IN NEPAL.

Gurka Recruitment Discussed.

CORDIAL RECEPTION.

ADDRESS TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 24.

Lord Kitchener's recent visit to Nepal was an agreeable experience in every way. His Excellency's reception by the Maharaja, officials, and people generally being of a most hospitable kind.

At Khatmandu a parade of 19,500 troops was held, the men making a good turn-out, and the drilling was conducted with great steadiness. A Durbar also was held, at which the Maharaja Dhiraj himself was present. The Prime Minister, Sir Chandra Shamsher, made a cordial speech of welcome, and in reply, Lord Kitchener was able to congratulate him on his appointment as Honorary Major-General in the British Army and Honorary Colonel of the 4th Gurkhas.

Incidentally, questions relating to Gurkha recruitment were discussed in a friendly manner, and good results are likely to follow upon this interchange of views.

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 25.

Speaking at the Durbar held recently at Khatmandu, Lord Kitchener, in replying to the Prime Minister's speech of welcome said that His Excellency has mentioned the cordial relations that have existed for so long between the Government of Nepal and the British Government in India. "I can assure you," His Excellency said, "that their friendly feelings are fully reciprocated by the British Government. We feel that we can always rely upon Nepal, should serious trouble arise, to assist us to the utmost of their ability, and I am glad to say from what I saw on parade yesterday, that I shall be able to report to my Government that assistance, if ever required, will be in the shape of a most efficient army, trained under Officers who who have evidently given military subjects their deepest attention. And should it fall to my lot to be appointed the leader of the troops, in case of serious war, I should feel proud to have under my command the army of Nepal, and to associate it with the Gurkhas of our army who have long been recognised as some of our bravest and most efficient soldiers.

"I am glad to be able to announce that his Majesty the King Emperor having duly considered the eminent services of His Excellency the Prime Minister not only in maintaining those friendly relations to which he has referred but also in giving material assistance when we were prosecuting rather a difficult expedition into Tibet has confirmed the rank of Honorary Major General in the British Army and has appointed him Honorary Colonel of the 4th Gurkha Rifles. I congratulate His Excellency on these well deserved Honours and hope he will long enjoy the Rank in the British service, which is as a small memento of my visit to Nepal and of this auspicious occasion which was peculiarly emphasised yesterday by the review of your army on King-Emperor's birthday when on His Excellency's call three cheers for King Edward were heartily responded to. I beg to present to your Excellency a Major General's sword. I beg to thank you again for your open-hearted hospitality and assure you I shall never forget the warm welcome I have received in Nepal."

Lord Kitchener was subsequently invited to accept the rank of Honorary General in the Nepal army.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN KETTLE.

Sudden Attack of Paralysis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 25.

I regret to report the death of Captain Kettle, South Staffordshire Regiment, which took place with painful suddeness at Allahabad at 11-45 p. m. on Saturday Captain Kettle was at a garden party, at General Woollcombe's, on Saturdaya fternoon apparently in good health, but later in the evening he had a paralytic stroke and died as stated. The funeral takes place this evening.

LATER.

The funeral took place on Sunday evening and was attended by the Chief Justice Sir John Stanley, Mr. Justice Richards, General Woollcombe, commanding Allahabad, Colonel Daubeney and officers of the South Staffords and all Military officers in the station. The service was conducted by Reverend F. J. Clarke, Military Chaplain, a band and firing party being supplied by the South Staffordshire Regiment.

CARRIAGE OF COAL.

The "Pioneer" on Reduced Railway Rates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 24.

The *Pioneer* says—"We noticed the other day the important reductions which have been made in the rates of coal-freight on the East Indian and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways. Rumour has since reached us that Colliery Companies have at once taken advantage of this reduction to increase their prices by the exorbitant figure of Rs. 1-8 per ton. Considering the enormous profits which the Companies are making, there is no justification for such an increase, and, if it has been made, it is the worst possible policy. The Railway Companies will be fully justified in refusing to make any freight reductions which are not allowed to benefit the public, but merely to enrich coal producers. We hope that the rumour is not correct, and that Coal Companies are not so foolish as to discourage coal consumption or to put themselves hopelessly in the wrong in their relations with Railway Companies."

THE shortage of filtered water, which has occasioned some inconvenience to residents in Calcutta will probably cease to-day.

LABOUR ON THE RAND.

A STORMY MEETING.

Vote for White Labour.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

A mine-owners' meeting has been held at Johannesburg to demand the publication of the report on the state of vice in the mine compounds.

The meeting was exceedingly stormy and was eventually broken up in disorder, fighting taking place.

A resolution in favour of the employment of white miners was carried.

DIVORCE CASES.

Three Calcutta Petitions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

HUNTER *versus* HUNTER.

At the High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Woodroffe, the divorce suit of Alice Maud Hunter *versus* Edgar George Hunter and Flossie Clare Claxion came on for hearing. This was a suit by the wife against her husband for dissolution of marriage on grounds of misconduct with the co-respondent and desertion. The parties were married on the 13th of May, 1899, at the Baptist Church, Lucknow. They lived at various places, one of them being Calcutta, where they stayed till 1903, when the respondent brought the co-respondent to live with him. The petitioner then left the house, and since then he (respondent) had not supported her or her children. There were four children, one of whom had since married a Mr. Von Lintzgy. Since the filing of the petition in March last, the respondent had called on the petitioner and wanted the custody of the children. He also told her that if she desired she could return to him, but that she must live in the same house with the co-respondent. This the petitioner declined to do. The respondent is employed as 2nd Engineer in the River Steam Navigation Company.

Evidence having been gone into, His Lordship gave a decree *nisi* for dissolution of marriage, with costs against the respondent on Scale No. 1, and also made an order giving the petitioner custody of the children.

BOTNER *versus* BOTNER.

The case of A. C. Botner *versus* Dora Annie Botner, which was also a suit for dissolution of marriage on the ground of adultery was next called on for hearing, but as the petitioner did not appear, Mr. Justice Woodroffe ordered the suit to be dismissed.

HIGGINS *versus* HIGGINS.

Mr. Moses appeared on behalf of the petitioner in this suit and applied that the decree *nisi* for dissolution of marriage be made absolute, the usual six months having expired. A decree *nisi* was obtained on the 10th of April last, and a copy of it was served on the respondent at the Presidency Jail, where he is at present undergoing ten years for brutally outraging a girl about twelve years of age. There was a certificate from the Registrar to show that no appearance had been entered to set aside the decree obtained.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe made the decree *nisi* absolute.

DIAMOND HARBOUR DISTRESS.

Distribution of Funds.

PATHETIC DETAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

A portion of the Diamond Harbour Distress Fund is being distributed under the supervision of Reverend R. Gee of the Board of Missions, who has received the following letter from the Native Pastor at Jhangia :—"Distress is so widespread and the condition of the people so lamentable that one does not know whom to choose and whom to reject. In the majority of cases to which I have given relief, I found people in rags. In many instances, the bread-earners with one or two children are laid up with fever, and the mother and the other children are in a pitiful state.

"Such a large number came to the church compound that from 8 a.m. till 6 p.m. I was engaged in giving relief, that about half the number had to go away without receiving help. It is now 7 a.m. and people are coming in. There are 22 women in rags with little ones all emaciated who have come from a distance of nearly two miles."

The writer adds :

"Just as I am finishing this letter, I notice a stream of people coming from Bageswar. To turn these people away would be cruel. To give them even a rupee each would require thousands. So my proposal would be to reduce even the church rupee. Of course, in the case of those who have no house or clothes, the amount must be more.

"By undertaking this business I am placed in a more difficult position. Harvest here has not yet commenced and people will be in a more critical position for another fortnight. We have pleasure in acknowledging a subscription of Rs. 15 from R. C. M. R."

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

Alteration in the Age Limit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 24.

The Meeting of the Senate of the Madras University was held yesterday evening. The only matter of importance dealt with was the alteration of the age limit for admission to the Matriculation Examination, from 16 to 15 years. Mr. V. Krishnasawmy Iyer who proposed the alteration, did so on the grounds that at present the candidates who went up for the examination ranged in age from 12 to 16 years ; that if 16 years were the minimum age-limit candidate would be 21 years of age before taking the Honours degree ; that the Punjab University had fixed the age at 15 ; that if the minimum age for Indian students graduating here were 21 it would be past the time for their qualifying to appear for certain examinations in England. Sir S. Subrahmia Iyer supported the amendment which was carried.

Only 15 out of 127 Draft Regulations were dealt with.

LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF ASSAM.

Chittagong Preparing for his Reception.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

A large and influential meeting was held at Chittagong early this morning in the Municipal Office to consider what steps should be taken for the reception of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Representatives of all classes were present. It was enthusiastically resolved that a cordial welcome should be offered. A huge representative committee was formed with a smaller executive committee to carry out details.

The Hon'ble Mr. James Stuart will probably be Chairman.

A 5 lb. packet of Assam Golden Pikoe tea realised the record figure of Rs. 6-6 per pound at the Calcutta tea sales on Friday.

SOAP TRUST: LEVER LOSES.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF CREATING A MONOPOLY.

The Question of the 15-Ounce Packet.

PRESS MIGHTIER THAN THE TRUST.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

The Soap Combine has dissolved, killed by the war which has been waged against it by the Press.

Mr. Lever admits that he has been defeated.

A prominent London partner in the amalgamation Mr. T. A. Cook (director of Edward Cook and Co., Ltd.), has given his views at some length to the *Grocer*. He declares that "it is practically impossible to create a monopoly in the soap trade, and to say that a Trust exists, or is likely to exist, is absurd. As a matter of fact, there is no Combine in existence. The present position is this : Two firms in the trade have been bought outright by Messrs. Lever Brothers, and a third may pass to the same proprietorship. Beyond that there is no Combine." Mr. Cook went on to declare that "the aim of the promoters of the Combine was a working agreement to enable the big soap makers to check the senseless forms of competition." He outlined the system on which it was proposed to work which would be somewhat as follows :

There will be a central board, who will control the general policy of the Combine. The central board will be composed of representatives of the different firms in the organisation, who will have voting powers in proportion to the extent and value of their respective businesses. But the details of management of the individual businesses will remain in the hands of the firms as at present constituted ; each firm in the Combine will conduct its business on its particular lines and will push its own specialities. But by mutual arrangement some of the excessive price-cutting and unnecessary expenditure in the methods of popularising the articles or bringing them before the general puplic will be avoided. There are other directions in which economies may be effected under a working arrangement.

Mr. Lever has been defeated in his attempt to form a combine, but the question which has so profoundly concerned the house wives of England—the 16oz. packet—is still in doubt. Mr. Lever informed a special correspondent that there is no Sunlight soap on the market in 16oz package, but whatever weight is contained in the tablets is plainly marked on every wrapper. As to future issue of 1lb tablets, he could not at present say anything. Judging by the tone of his remarks, there seems little doubt that before long 16oz tablets will be made. Millions of tablets have, however, been sold that weighed anything between 12 and 15 ounces.

The trade wants to know whether, if the 16oz bar is to be re-issued, it can be retailed at 3d, and, if so, at what price can they sell their stocks of 15oz Sunlight soap? Says the *Daily Telegraph* :—It is all very well to say "sell your 15oz packets first," but a rival trader who could boast that he did not stock the "short-weight stuff" would have considerable advantage in these days, when the public insists on getting as much as it can for its money. The grocers are greatly incensed at the uncertainty produced by the latest moves in the Trust's game, and they asked for an authoritative statement on the subject of weights immediately. "If we are to have 15oz to the pound in London, why not say that the rumour as to the speedy reversion to the 'full pound' is inaccurate?" observed one tradesman. "But if we are destined to continue to sell the 15oz bar we shall have another question to ask Lever Brothers. Why should Birmingham be favoured with a full pound parcel, and the London public, which consumes probably ten times as much as the people in the Midland capital, have to be content with one ounce less? It has been said that Birmingham would not put up with the reduction in weight. If that is so Birmingham deserves great credit for its bold stand. My sales of the commodity in the last day or two lead me to the view that the publicity given to the aims of the Trust has induced the London housewife to come to the same conclusion as the people of Birmingham, and I know that other traders have experienced a similar drop in the demand for Trust soaps."

MR. LEVER ON HIS DEFENCE.

Mr. W. H. Lever, M. P., fulfilled the other night an engagement to address his constituents in the Public Hall, Hoylake. The expectation that Mr. Lever would say something on the soap question led to a crowded attendence. Dr. Tobin Bond presided.

Mr. Lever, on entering the hall, was greeted with mingled cheers and booing, and when he rose to address the meeting was received with loud cheers, but a great deal of hooting and hissing. He said he understood they wanted to hear something on the question that had been occupying the Press for the last few weeks. His faith in his contrymen was founded upon the knowledge he had that Englishmen like fair play. (Cheers.) He rested upon that faith, and as he had lived with them eighteen years, and the whole conduct of his business had been carried on under their very eyes, he did not think what a certain section of the Press might say of an organization before it was in existence would bias their minds.

A FRIENDLY AGREEMENT.

The crime of which he and those in associatien with him were accused was that they had come to a working arrangement under which, instead of wild and insane competition, instead of frenzied expenditure of money in all directions to increase each his own trade, a friendly arrangement under which their knowledge and skill were used for the benefit of all (Voices : "You are all capitalists ; you want more money for yourself)" Mr. Lever replied that whatever money he had made in his life had gone back into his business in order that more people might be employed in that industry. (Cheers.) He might ten years ago have retired into ease and selfishness, but he had worked early and late for the prosperity of the workpeople. (Cheers.)

Turning to the question of the conditions of the English soap trade, he pointed out that England had the largest export trade, of laundry soap in the world, and emphasized the need for developing that industry more scientifically, and securing England in that premier position.

Throughout twenty-one years in the soap business he had protested against the sale of soap by weight. He had always contended that the only form of contract that should be made between the buyer and seller of soap was one in which the quality of the soap was guaranteed, and a statement made with reference to that, and secondly the weight of soap stated when it was packed. He referred to the slips sent with the invoices, calling the attention of the buyer to the fact that the soap was fifteen ounces. (Cheers and hooting, and a voice : "Did you advise that?")

THE FIFTEEN OUNCE PACKETS.

Mr. Lever : "We advised every purchaser by a slip gummed on the invoice what the weight was, and we advised the public by stating on each packet that it was fifteen ounces." (A Voice : "Only since the trust started.")

Mr. Lever : "The trust was not in existence and there is no trust to-day." (Cheers and hooting.) Reverting to the purpose of the soap combination movement, he said they desired to make economies. In what direction could they make economies? (A Voice : "Sacking travellers," and laughter.)

Mr. Lever : "I don't know whether you believe tales you read in papers, but there have been no travellers sacked. (Loud cheers, and interruptions.)

Referring to the question of advertising, he said that frenzied advertising in competition would be injurious to the consumer and the distributor alike. All he asked was that they should not be judged before they had committed any wrong. They courted the public investigation.

COLLISION ON THE MADRAS LINE.

Couplings Give Way.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 24.

An accident occurred on the Madras Railway the night before last, near the Kupgal Station, on the North-West Line, and a few stations off the Madras side of Raichur. The couplings of No. 39 Mixed Train that left Kupgall at 9-36 p.m appear to have parted and the rear portion, which followed, came into collision with the front portion. No passengers are said to have been badly hurt, though the Guard of the train and a native servant of the Railway Company are reported to have sustained some injuries. Several wagons were damaged and derailed. The passengers will have to tranship until the line is cleared.

A special train, with the District Traffic Superintendent and a few other Railway officials, left for the scene of the accident yesterday.

IN connection with the dinner to be given by East Indian Railway on the 6th of December to celebrate the opening of the Grand Chord Line to Gya Messrs Peliti are, we understand, providing for 250 guests.

THE VICEROY AT BIKANIR.

BANQUET AT THE PALACE.

The Fight with Famine.

GOOD SHOOTING AT GUJNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, BIKANIR, NOVEMBER 24.

Just before daybreak yesterday the guns took their positions in the butts, which were placed along the edge of the tank at Gujner and Sugansagar and the two neighbouring tanks, for sand grouse shooting. At about 7-30 a. m., grouse started to arrive in packs and continued up to 10-30 a. m., when shooting stopped on the Gujner tank where His Excellency, His Highness the Maharaja, Mr. Herbert and Mr. Duke had taken their position.

The best bag was that of Lord Francis Scott who bagged the fine number of 231. Next came His Highness the Maharaja with 224, the total bag being 1,683 imperial sand grouse, 8 duck and 91 small sand grouse.

In the afternoon some of the party went pig-sticking and killed two pigs after two good runs, Her Excellency shooting a chinkara.

Thus ended a really good day's sport.

This morning His Excellency the Viceroy and party left at daybreak to take up their stand in the Butts, for a second day's sand grouse shooting.

The bag was a record one of 2,217. His Excellency got the biggest bag of 270 to his own gun.

At 3-30 p. m. their Excellencies and party left by motor for the Lalligarh palace and at 5 p. m. drove round the City of Bikanir, the people turning out and cheering them heartily. The whole scene in the city was most picturesque, the people in their various coloured dresses and turbans and the streets lined with troops. In the evening a state Banquet will be held at the Palace.

THE BANQUET AT THE PALACE.

SPEECH OF THE MAHARAJA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, BIKANIR, NOVEMBER 25.

At the conclusion of the banquet, the health of the King-Emperor was duly honoured, after which the Maharaja rose and proposed the health of the Viceroy. After warmly welcoming Lord and Lady Minto and the Ladies Elliot to Bikanir, His Highness went on to say :—

"Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Need I say what real pleasure it has given me, and indeed to all my people, that Your Excellency has been able to accept my invitation to visit Bikanir this year? The representative of the King-Emperor is the recipient of the warmest welcome from every State he visits, and I find it difficult to express my feelings in original words of my own, but I would beg Your Excellencies to believe that our pleasure at the honour you have done us by coming here, and the welcome we have accorded you are none the less genuine and sincere. It is a matter of the liveliest satisfaction to me that Her Excellency, Lady Minto, and the Ladies Elliot have also been able to grace the occasion with their presence.

"All my friends are aware of my great sorrow and the very heavy and irreparable loss which I have recently sustained. It did not come altogether unexpectedly, and it was our united wish that nothing should interfere with Your Excellencies visit, and if I may be permitted to say so, Your Excellencies coming here is a fresh proof of your sympathy in the days of my grief, a fact which has been a great consolation to me. I must apologise, ladies and gentlemen, for bringing in so much of the personal element into my speech, and that too of so sad a nature, and if His Excellency will now allow me, I will turn to other things in my banquet speech.

"When Lord Curzon visited Bikanir four years ago, I referred at some length to the administration of the State since my being invested with ruling powers. As I have already had the pleasure of submitting a Note on the subject to His Excellency, I do not propose to go into it here, but would like to express the hope that the record of my eight years' administration of the State, which I have endeavoured to set forth in that Note, will not be found by Your Excellency to be unsatisfactory.

"The eight years during which I have been administering my State can, I think, be described as the most eventful time of my long career. They have been so full of pleasures and sorrows, of doubts and difficulties, of elations and depressions at the achievement or failure of the ends in view. I think I can also truthfully say that I have throughout worked, not with any self-interest or self-aggrandisement, but with the solid and sincere aim in view to, firstly, do all I can for bettering the condition of my people and making their lot a happier one, and secondly to develop and husband the resources of my State and to provide as efficient an administration as lies in my power. If there have been any selfish motives, they have been a not unnatural desire on my part to endeavour to win the love of my people and to leave, with divine assistance, such a legacy to my son and heir as may enable him, when the time comes, to steer his course with fewer doubts and difficulties than have, in the ordinary course of events, fallen to my lot.

PECULIAR CONDITIONS

"In spite of all our efforts we find ourselves confronted, in some directions, with difficulties which on account of the peculiar conditions of the State I might almost describe as superhuman, and which we, in Bikanir, are certainly unable to cope with—try all we can. I do not refer here to that part of the State where, owing to heavy desert sand, nothing much can at any time be done, but to a fair portion of the country, which fertile in the extreme, is lying waste for want of irrigation ; and we are also not getting now what little water we used to in the Mirzawala and Bhadra Tehsils and from the Sirhind and Western Jumna Canals.

"The little Ghaggar inundation Canals, from which we had certain expectation when they were made a few years ago, have also sadly disappointed us. The amount of our rainfall—at all times of the scantiest—has in later years been scantier still. against the large annual average of a little over 11 inches we recorded only 3-40 inches of rainfall in the year 1905 ; whilst, when the rains completely failed throughout India in 1899, resulting in the appalling dearth of that year, our total rainfall reached the gigantic amount of one inch 14 cents. In most parts of the State only one crop is sown—the *Kharif*—and that too is entirely dependent on this magnificent rainfall. It also very often happens that while the rains commence auspiciously they fail in August or September. Thus the maturing of the crops becomes a matter of great difficulty, and sometimes an impossibility? Only those living in India realise the vital importance of a good rainfall and a sufficient supply of water. If this applies to India generally, how much more vitally, I ask, does it affect us in Bikanir? The trying days preceding and during the rains in Bikanir can never be forgotten by those who have been here at those times, when practically the first thing that every one, from the highest to the lowest, does on getting up in the morning is to scan the skies for the welcome sign of even a passing cloud, and anxiously looks to the direction of the wind. Generally one's hopes are blasted by a dust haze or a howling dust storm, and not the sign of a cloud anywhere. Although our experience has taught us that it wants no more cloud than one, no bigger than a man's hand to give rain in poor dried up Bikanir, yet, while there is even a particle of a cloud there is hope. But generally it is conspicuous by its absence when most wanted ; whereas, in November when it is too early for it to be of any real use, and specially when we expect distinguished guests, dark clouds invariably threaten to spoil our famous grouse shoots. Scarcity in the State, as I have often said before, is, alas! the rule and not the exception. It is in ordinary scarcities that people emigrate to more favoured parts with their families and cattle, and while most of them come back year by year to battle with the same hardships, many of them go away to stay—which naturally accounts for our census figures falling off from 832,000 in 1891 to 584,627 in 1901. Should the conditions be worse and a famine invade us, the distress can be better imagined than described. Although the State doggedly combats

THE PITILESS FOE

as we did in 1899-1900 and before that, yet we feel that it is fighting against the forces of nature, and that the odds are heavily against us. The people are crippled and their stock it is almost impossible to save. In spite of the best endeavours of all concerned, the State is very often plunged in debt and losses—both ways ; for the revenue falls far short of the demand, while the surpluses, if any, are exhausted in affording necessary relief—thus greatly hampering us in embarking on a programme of constructive works and of discovering and developing the latent possibilities of the State.

"Then again, after a few fair years, when the people have almost recovered their position and replenished their stock and the State has pulled itself together and extricated itself from debt, and the prospects are generally brighter all round, down comes a bolt from the blue in the shape of another famine which in one fell stroke undoes the labours of many years, and sets at naught all our united efforts and self denials of the past. While my brother, the late Maharaja, was more fortunate, there have been very few good years since my accession, and the only good one since my coming of age was that following the famine. In the last two years we have been through a most anxious period, and have each time been providentially saved at the eleventh hour, and, though the powers of endurance of my people are very great, I often ask myself how much longer we can go on if things do not improve. The picture which I have sketched here might perhaps appear to be somewhat exaggerated to those not intimately acquainted with the difficulties and hardships we have to encounter in these parts ; nevertheless it is, I assert, painted in true colours. But there is mercifully a silver lining to every cloud, and a ray of hope has at last pierced the gloom. There was a time when during the famine of 1899-1900 an old valued friend of mine—he was then Famine Commissioner in Rajputana—(Applause) Colonel Dunlop-Smith whom I am delighted to see here this evening made informal enquiries as to the possibility of our getting a good canal into Bikanir and was advised that it was quite impossible. Happily, thanks to the generous and broad minded policy inaugurated by Lord Curzon, to treat, for such purposes, every part of India, from an imperial point of view, without regard to the accident of its lying in British India or in the territories of our States—the Irrigation Commission was appointed, as an outcome of which the Rajputana States received the benefit of the advise of a Consulting Engineer, for famine, protective and irrigation works, in the person of Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, who is universally known to be an officer of exceptional ability and great experience.

PRESENT SCHEMES.

"In the meanwhile we, on our part, were not idle. We get the loan of the services of Mr. Standley, an Irrigation Officer from the Goverment of India and began to look out for suitable sites for irrigation bunds or tanks. The first bund ever constructed in this State was started at Madh in 1904, followed shortly afterwards by another at Pilap—both near Gujner in the Magra District. But these, at best only comparatively small projects, are also entirely dependent on the annual rainfall, and ill fortune has continued to persistently dog our footsteps ; for since they have been built very little rain has fallen in those parts. Owing to the formation of the country being unfavourable, it was also found that practically no other bunds could profitably be built. We then turned our attention to a bolder aspect of the question, viz : a careful and searching investigation as to the feasibility of bringing a canal from some big river in the Punjab. Levels were found to be favourable, and there appeared to be no reason why with the help and support of the Government of India we could not get canals into our State. Sir Swinton Jacob, in the course of his tour here, after going into the evidence of the Irrigation Commission very strongly supported our proposal, with the result that upon our representing the matter to the Government of India we find that we are now within measurable distance of the realisation of our hope.

The sympathetic interest displayed by Your Excellency in the welfare of my State encourages me to believe that we may confidently look forward to a continuance of the same imperial policy and to our eventual salvation through Your Excellency's Government who have already lent us a helping hand and done so much to bring the scheme to a more definite shape.

"Is the country which will be irrigated under the present project forms only a part of the most fertile portion of the State, we would beg that, so far as possible, Bikanir should also receive the benefit of any future projects that may come up for the consideration of the Government of India.

"The phenomenal floods in the Suratgarh Nizamat from the Ghagger River, due to the abnormal rainfall in the Himalayas this year and the heavy rain in September of the year before, have proved the productive powers of that part of State, as your Excellency has seen for yourself round Harumargarh. The immunity which we would enjoy from famine, and the permanent release of my people from their bond of misery, coupled with the fact that a large tract of sandy desert would be converted into a green garden waving with corn and grain, will, I venture to say, in itself be one of the greatest achievements and transformations under the British rule in India ; while on the other hand, your Excellency and Lord Curzon will be remembered by the people of Bikanir as the greatest benefactors, and may be assured of their everlasting gratitude and affection. (Applause).

THE PROBLEM OF THE STATE.

"I regret extremely, ladies and gentlemen, that I should have detained you longer than I intended, and I crave your indulgence. My plea must be that the subject is one of such vital importance to my people and my State that it cannot be overrated. It is verily a question of life and death to us. It only remains for me now to tender, through your Excellency, my duty to His Majesty the King-Emperor and the unflinching loyalty of myself and my State to His Majesty and the British Throne. I need hardly refer here to our services in the past. They will, I trust, obviate the necessity for my giving any further assurance to-day. I and my troops are always at His Majesty's command. (Applause).

"I would, with your Excellency's permission, take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude of the Imperial Service Troops—past and present, and amongst whom I am glad to see Captain Rawlins here to-day (We were comrades in arms in the China Campaign), and especially to the Inspector-General of the Imperial Service troops General Sir Stuart Beatson, who is an old friend of the Rajputs and who, I am sorry, was prevented from being present here on this occasion. It is due to their help that my troops have been enabled to take their place side by side with the British Army against England's foes. I would here also like to acknowledge the loyal co-operation and ungrudging assistance rendered by my principal Officers to whom is due what little success we may have attained in the State administration. I have in this also been greatly encouraged by the appreciative remarks made from time to time by your Excellency's Government and that of Lord Curzon and by the sympathetic and valuable advice which I have received from your Excellency's Agents in Rajputana. Nor must I omit to mention the political Agents accredited to my State ; to my old tutor and guardian Mr. Brian Egerton the best of friends and the best of men. I never miss an opportunity of expressing my deep obligations and the satisfaction that was recently expressed here at his well-merited C. I. E. which is a proof of the high esteem and popularity in which he is held by every one in Bikanir. (Applause).

"Last but not least we are most grateful to Colonel Nobinson, our popular Civil Surgeon, for all the improvements he has made in the Hospital and Jails and in the Vaccination and Sanitation work which have now been under his charge, on and off, for the last ten years.

"And now, leadies and gentlemen, it gives me the greatest pleasure in asking you to join me in drinking to the health, long life and every prosperity of their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Minto." (Applause).

THE VICEROY'S TOAST.

The Viceroy, replying to the toast of his health at the State banquet said :—

"Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen,—The cordiality of the words in which His Highness has proposed the toast of my health, the magnificent hospitality with which he has received me, and the hearty welcome he has extended to Lady Minto and my daughters, make it very difficult for me to thank him as I should wish. I have been deeply impressed by the reception Your Highness and your people have afforded to me as the representative of the King-Emperor. I can assure Your Highness too that it has been a great pleasure to me to be able to visit Bikanir so soon after my arrival in India, for I have heard much of the State of Bikanir and of the able administration of its ruler. (Applause).

"Yet Your Highness, I cannot but feel that our visit to you has followed, I am afraid, too quickly upon a time of deep grief and irreparable bereavement, and I can only ask you to believe in our true sympathy which I hope we may be permitted to share with your people and your host of friends. have listened with the deepest interest to all your Highness has so eloquently told us, of your hopes and anxieties for the future welfare of your people.

I can well appreciate those anxieties. In every word you have said there has been evidence of your detailed knowledge of the requirements of your State and your earnest desire for the State development of its resources, and I cannot but suspect that your Highness even looks with some pleasure on the difficulties before you in the firm confidence that you will overcome them. Your Highness will not, I think, find fault with me for saying that you have at any rate one great advantage to your credit—youth is on your side. You have served the Empire with distinction in foreign lands; you have visited the centre of that Empire and have earned the personal esteem of its leading men. And yet, whilst recognising what is good in Western ways of thought, you have in no way allowed yourself to become dissociated from the life, the religion, the traditions and the individuality of your own countrymen. (Applause).

"I cannot say how largely it seems to me the future of India depends upon the administration of its Ruling Chiefs. The rapidity of communications with the Western world is daily increasing. Western influence—some good and some bad—are gradually beginning to permeat Eastern life, and the social temptations of the West are becoming more and more within the reach of those who do not wish to resist them.

"Your Highness—I am very far from saying that at the present day either a Ruling Chief or any Indian gentleman should deprive himself of the advantages of the broader outlook of a world outside his own. We must move with the times, and it is right to use the means which modern science has afforded of seeing the world's wonders. But great possessions and great power carry with them great responsibilities, from which no ruler can long separate himself without jeopardising the welfare of the charge which providence has committed to his keeping. Your Highness, I have sincerely to thank you for enabling me to see for myself what you are doing for your State. It is pleasant to hear from you of an increased revenue, increased railway mileage, mineral development, the encouragement of industries, and far-reaching electrical schemes; to admire the many beautiful buildings your city possesses; to acquaint oneself with your system of education, and to realise the administrative skill with which you have reorganised the departments of your Government, whilst I need hardly tell you of the pleasure it afforded me to see on parade those magnificent troops of which you are so justly proud and who have already shared in the hardships and successes of more than one Imperial compaign.

"But, Your Highnesses, I know full well that behind so much that is encouraging there lurks that awful ghost of possible famine ever ready to haunt the broad lands over which you rule. If the features of those lands were only little different; if nature had only been a little kinder; if water could only run more freely—how full of promise the future would be! And yet, Your Highness, I hope I am justified in believing that the adaptation of those possibilities of irrigation which have already worked such miracles for India will triumph here also in Bikanir, aided by the energy of its Ruler and the hardihood of its people.

"And now, ladies and gentlemen, I will ask you to join with me in drinking the health of your host—a host who has shown us princely hospitality and I think, I may say too unrivalled sport, in the earnest hope that he may have many years before him to secure the prosperity and develop the resources of the State over which he rules with such distinguished ability." (Applause).

MUNICIPAL BOARDS AND SANITATION.

A Problem in the United Provinces.

CRY OF WANT OF FUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 25.

The Municipal Boards in the United Provinces appear to be recognising their responsibilities in matter of sanitation. They have "effected much," says the latest Government Resolution, in the way of drainage, improvement of wells and other water-supply; the pavement of lanes, conservancy and general extension of sanitary supervision; and the number of Boards whose conservancy and general extension of sanitary supervision, and the number of Boards whose conservancy arrangements are still defective is, we are told, small. Deficiencies in short, where they exist at all, are not to be ascribed to the perversity of Municipal authorities but to lack of funds. Agra and Benares are sepecifically mentioned as being "in need of large sums for most pressing projects of execution of which there is, for want of these funds, no immediate prospect.

The Local Government having made grants "to the limit of its capacity" has now brought the necessity of further assistance to the notice of the Government of India with what result we have yet to learn.

Though Municipalities, as a whole, seem to have spent less in the way of direct expenditure on plague than they had in previous years, some of them displayed commendable zeal in one direction—the slaying of rats. The total "bag" for the year in Municipal areas in the United Provinces is given as 7,07,579, but even this high figure is said to be probably short of the real total.

CEYLON'S PEARL FISHERIES.

THE Ceylon Company of Pearl Fishers held its first General Meeting on 6th November, under the Presidency of the Rt. Hon'ble Sir J. West Ridgeway, P. C., G. C. M. G., K. C. B., K. C. S. I. The Chairman stated that, within a few months of the Incorporation of the Company, the Directors were in the pleasant position of calling the shareholders together to inform them that they would receive, the same day, dividend-warrants at the rate of (actually) twenty-one per cent on the Ordinary shares, and seventy-five per cent on the Deferred shares.

Sir West Ridgeway stated that he could not claim the parentage of the idea of leading the fisheries; the project was originated by Lieut.-Colonel K. M. Foss, who had been pearl fishing in other Eastern waters, and went on to the Colombo fishery. The Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Ceylon Government having signified their approval of the policy for scientific culture of the Pearl Oyster by a wealthy Company, and having asked that a Delegate be sent to Ceylon to negotiate terms, Colonel Foss proceeded to Colombo and returned in June 1905 with the draft lease.

Sir West Ridgeway pointed out that the handsome dividends distributed were obtained from nature unassisted, but that now science was about to cultivate and protect the Oyster beds (as at Colchester and Whitstable) "it was not by any means the maximum dividend which they hoped to distribute" in the course of the nineteen more years which the lease has to run; Sir West stated that, although the lease had been criticised upon imperfect information, "it will vastly increase the wealth of Ceylon, and revolutionise the pearl industry throughout the world, and the Company is entitled to the sympathy and encouragement of all friends of science, as well as of commercial enterprise" After having paid a seventy-five per cent. dividend the Deferred shares are quoted at a premium of 58 per cent, while the Capital is practically untouched The Company is evidently bent on establishing of World's record as an investment, and the ultimate gain to the Ceylon revenues will be immense

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, on the 21st of November.

Slight rain during week in parts Ratnagiri and Poona. More rain needed in parts Deccan and Bijapur where rabi crops said to be withering. Slight damage to standing crops by locusts in parts Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Solapur, Satara and Bijapur, insects in Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar and Bijapur and rats in Karachi and Thar and Parkar. Crops generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif crops progressing and threshing commenced in Sind, Kaira, Broach, Kolaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Baroda, Rabi sewing continues, but retarded in parts Ahmednagar and Poona for want of sufficient moisture. Cotton picking progressing in Sukkur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Deccan and Kathiawar. Supply of drinking water sufficient. Water for irrigation purposes adequate except in parts Nasik, Poona and Dharwar. Agricultural stock generally sufficient and in good condition. Fodder-supply adequate. Price of food-grains falling. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Deccan, 4 to 45 per cent., in Karnatak 11 to 38 per cent., less than normal, elsewhere normal to 25 per cent. below. Labourers get sufficient employment in fields. Public health generally good.

THE PROBLEM OF THE GOLD RESERVE.

(CONTINUED)

The objection may be raised on behalf of the Bank of England, and the other joint-stock and private banks, that as long as they and their customers are satisfied with present arrangements, Government intervention in their affairs is both uncalled for and mischievous in principle. The reply, however, to this objection is that, since the failure of these arrangements might easily prove disastrous to the interests of the general public, and the public have a right to be protected protection must be given in the only possible manner; that is by the intervention of Government to minimise the risks of disaster. Further, it may be observed that the principle of intervention in banking affairs on behalf of the public interest is already admitted and practised without objection, as regards the conditions under which the issue of bank-notes is permitted. Regarding the responsibility of Government itself, in connection with the Savings Banks deposits, the theory has been advanced that Government credit and Government fracilities for making practical use of that credit are so infinitely superior to the resources of the highest class of banking establishments that, whilst it may be quite right to insist on bankers holding gold reserves for the protection of depositors in their banks, it is quite unnecessary for Government to hold special reserves to safeguard the interests of depositors in the Postal Savings Banks. The consequences of the acceptance of this theory, should a crisis prove it to be unsound in practice, might be so very serious, that it calls for the most careful examination, and the writer trusts that he may not be considered presumptuous for calling it in question.

What is the nature of the security actually provided to guarantee the deposits in the Postal Savings Banks? It is, in the first place, the holding of Government Stocks purchased with the funds deposited. But as has already been shown, the fluctuations in value to which these Stocks are now subject are so considerable, and, the market for their absorption is so limited, that it would be impossible to face the loss and the disorganisation of the money market which must inevitably result from any attempt to realise the value of even a limited proportion of the enormous sum held as security for some 150 millions sterling of deposits. The idea, then, of adequately meeting, by the sale of Government Stocks, the sudden demands of a rush of depositors clamouring for their money, may certainly be dismissed. There remains for consideration the possibility of meeting such claims with the resources commanded by the general credit of the British Government. The power of Government credit to obtain the means of meeting all possible requirements may be admitted, but it must be remembered that prompt cash payments to depositors could alone restore confidence once shaken, and check a run on the savings banks. The element of time governs the situation, and although in the Baring crisis Government intervention quickly procured the sum of eight millions sterling in gold, sufficient to meet the requirements of the occasion, still some days were required for the delivery in London of the five millions sterling from France, and about a fortnight longer for the delivery of the three millions received from Russia. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that if we have no gold reserves in the United Kingdom, when a financial crisis occurs, the gold required must be obtained from foreign countries, and there is no guarantee that war, political influences, or other conditions, might not prevent foreign countries from coming to the assistance of the London market. It is, therefore, improbable that measures dependent on the general credit of Government would prove efficacious in the event of widespread uneasiness among savings bank depositors. If either time, or the good-will of foreign countries failed, it would be impossible to avert a catastrophe. It is thus clear that to be safe we must be in a position to rely with confidence on our own home resources; and this means that we must hold our own reserves of gold.

The necessary reserves can be accumulated, if all banks, including the Government Savings Banks, accept the obligation to hold gold in a fixed proportion to the amount of their deposits. To avoid undue disturbance of the money market, the required amount must be gradually accumulated, and expert opinion must decide both as to the total proportion of gold to deposits to be held, and the proportion which could be conveniently and prudently acquired, year by year, until the necessary total had been secured. It must also be left to expert opinion to say whether, in view of the relatively small average value of individual deposits in the savings banks, the proportion of gold to be held by these banks must be as high as would be necessary to guarantee the individually larger deposits in other classes of banks. In this connection it may be pointed out that there appears to be no valid reason for maintaining the present relatively high permissible maximum for individual deposits in the Postal Savings Banks. Government in this business is at present competing with private banks at the expense of the taxpayer. If a lower and apparently more reasonable maximum were fixed for new depositors, the sum held in the savings banks would gradually be reduced to a more manageable figure, and the necessary proportionate amount of gold reserves would be correspondingly reduced. Thrift is an excellent thing but it might probably be as much, if not more, encouraged if all deposits in the Postal Savings Banks exceeding a relatively low maximum were invested by Government in Consols for the account, and at the risk of, the depositor, instead of being, as at present, invested at the risk of the general taxpayer.

Assuming the principle to be accepted that all banks, Government and others, should be obliged to hold gold reserves to an amount bearing some fixed proportion to their liabilities to depositors, the means must be considered of making these reserves available in time of need. Unless automatically available when required, the mere existence of gold reserves in vaults would be of no assistance to the money market, and at the same time it is not desirable that they should be free to be drawn upon arbitrarily and possibly in support of undesirable speculation. A simple arragement which might meet the case would be to compel banks to keep their reserves intact up to a prescribed limit, until the Bank of England discount rate should reach a certain fixed figure; when financial pressure forced the rate up to that figure, all banks would be free to use their reserves to meet demands, until such date as the rate might again fall to the fixed figure, when it should be incumbent on the banks to replete their reserves under the same conditions and in the same gradual manner in which they were originally accumulated. The figure of the bank rate regulating the employment of reserves can only be fixed after careful inquiry and consideration; but the guiding principle in fixing it must be that it should be high enough not to facilitate undesirable speculation, and not so high as to permit the disorganisation of trade without affording relief.

The amount of the gold reserves to be maintained by the savings banks to guarantee the very important sum of the deposits which would continue to be held, even after such reduction as has been suggested as advisable, would be very large, and as any general run on the savings banks would certainly be preceded by very severe financial pressure, these reserves might properly be utilised, within defined limits, in the general public interest, before any serious demand arose from the bank's own depositors. Judicious employment of an important sum, at an early period in the growth of monetary stringency, might go a long way towards restoring public confidence, and would thus serve the interests of the savings banks depositors even before they had become aware that their interests were likely to be threatened. Employment of the savings banks reserves for any purpose other than the direct satisfaction of the demands of depositors, should be carefully restricted; but there does not seem to be any objection to their being used to make advances on British Government securities, when such advances were required in the general public interest. If the general principles of the scheme above outlined were adopted, it might be laid down that a proportion of the gold reserves held by the Postal Savings Banks should be utilised, when required, to make loans on Consols, through the Bank of England, at a fixed rate of interest. Whatever rate of interest might be fixed, it should be such as to permit of early assistance being given to the money market, in case of difficulties, without affording undue facilities for speculation. Such an arrangement would surely tend to confirm and encourage the practice of holding Consols in the reserves of all banks and credit establishments, and would therefore assist the realisation of the much-to-be-desired end the rehabilitation of the prestige of Consols in the estimation of investors and financiers.

In conclusion, I desire to emphasise the importance of a question which, although not directly connected with that of gold reserves, is of the highest importance as regards the general financial position, and that question is the continuous increase of stocks, issued by municipalities and other public bodies, which are accorded the privilege of ranking as "Trustee Stocks," thus directly competing with Stocks issued by Government, at lower rates of interest, for Imperial purposes, and consequently adding to the burden of the general taxpayer, for the benefit of the local ratepayer. It is surely high time that the increase of this most undesirable competition should be checked, and it might be at once confined to reasonable limits if the privilege of ranking as "Trustee Stocks" were withheld from all new loans issued at rates yielding more than 3 per cent., at par.

(The whole of the above article appeared in the November number of the *National Review*.)

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

Runners and Betting.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

The Manchester November Handicap was run to-day with the following result:—

Spate	1
Spinning Minnow	2
Great Scot	3

Seventeen ran.

Won by three lengths, six lengths dividing the second and third.

The betting at the start was as follows:—

100 to 7 Spate

100 to 7 Spinning Minnow.

9 to 2 Great Scot,

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The Following was the betting on the Manchester November Handicap in advance of the race:—

9 to 1	Specular.
10 to 1	Goring Heath.
10 to 1	Cherry Ripe.
10 to 1	Magic Balm.
11 to 1	Great Scot.
11 to 1	Gold Measure.

LUCKNOW RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 24.

A very elaborate card of well-framed Handicaps by Colonel Mayne which showed very full fields and provided good racing with some sensational finishes was a fitting conclusion to what is pronounced on all hands to have been one of the best and most pleasant meetings ever held at the capital of Oudh.

A very large number of visitors stayed over for to-day. Among the distinguished visitors here have been our Lieutenant-Governor-Elect, the Hon'ble Hewitt, the Kour Sahib of Patiala, who seemed vastly improved by his visit to Europe and Mr. Deabin, one of the Calcutta Turf Club Stewards and others.

The Horse Chase was a very fine spectacle and the issue was fought out between the horses owned by sporting Subalterns of the Royal Dragoons. The handicapper has at last found the letter of game in Senator, and Spark beat him to-day. Everyone is sorry that our sporting General's colors have not been seen on the Course, and we hope his abnegation will be rewarded during the Calcutta season.

The sporting Thakore Sripal Singh who races for pure sport had two successes to-day, and these were very well received by the public. That staunch patron of Indian racing Colonel Beaver has only had one win throughout the meeting. I am sure every one rejoices when the familiar Cerise and Black flash out in the van at the finish.

My complaint against the Telegraph Office on the Course on Thursday has received prompt attention from the Officers of the Department.

A special train conveying several horses leaves here to-morrow for Calcutta.

After the races this afternoon the Stewards asked the representative in charge of the mare "Recovery" to reconcile her apparent inconsistent running in her two appearances here, but the result of enquiry is yet unknown.

With such enthusiasm prevalent and so many stables here there could easily have been a fourth day, but since Major Apthorp has gone our race meetings are restricted to three days, and we have no Spring and Monsoon Sky Meetings as in days of yore.

LAWN PLATE.

Captain Davies' Lomond 9st....................Hoyt 1
Captain Barrett's Peninsular II 8st 1lb......Melsom 2
Captain Howard's Promise 8st 7lbs ....Barrett 3

Also ran:—Mishall 8st 12lbs; Cinque Ports, 8st 10lbs; Sublime 8st 2lbs; Nijidi 7st 9lbs (carried 7st 10lbs.)

Betting:—5 to 4 against Lomond, 5 to 2 against Cinque Ports; 6 to 1 Peninsular II: 7 to Sublime; 8 to 1 Promise; 10 to 1 Mishall, and 30 to 1 Nijidi.

The Race:—Peninsular attended by Cinque Ports led from the start. Then at three furlongs Lomond displaced Cinque Ports and soon after challenging Peninsular II, drew out in the rails and won by a length, with half a length between the second and third. Time—1m. 39secs.

LUCKNOW CHASE.

Tomkinson's Spark 10st 8lbs...............Sheldrake 1
Mile's Senator 12st 10lbs............Mr Charrington 2
Johnstone's Haut Boy 9st 11lbs.................Bond 3

Also ran:—Toreador 10st 4lbs Fell and Precarious 9st (carried 9st 4lbs.)

Betting:—5 to 4 against Haut Boy; 2 to 1 Spark; 3 to 1 Senator; 10 to 1 Toreador.

The Race:—Toreador went off with a great rush and held a long lead from Senator and Spark with Haut Boy and Precarious following in the order named. At the fifth fence, a mud wall, Toreador came down and here Senator was left with a slight lead of Spark till coming to the last fence, Spark came to the front and won by two lengths, with thirty lengths between the second and third. Time—4 mins 46 secs.

FAREWELL PLATE.

Thakur Sripal Singh's Flotsam 8st 10lbs......Evans 1
Main's Baritone 9st 8lbs........................Fisher 2
J D Scott's Honest Lady 9st 4lbs............Robinson 3

Also ran: Nirvana 6st (carried 6st 10lbs.)

Betting:—Evens Baritone; 5 to 4 against Honest Lady; 4 to 1 Flotsam and 6 to 1 Nirvana.

The Race:—Baritone jumped off with a lead followed next by Flotsam. Then at the quarter mile Flotsam closed up with the leader and the pair raced abreast till in the rails Flotsam drew clear and won by two length. Time—1min. 16 2/3 secs.

LUCKNOW PLATE.

Captain Maynell and Greig's Recovery 8st 10lbs Southall 1
Walmsley's Foot-light 7st 11lbs..............Barrett 2
Colonel Beaver's Little Dolly 7st 5lbs......Baichan 3

Also ran: Yankee Boy 10st 12lbs; Forget-me-not 9st; First Bell 8st 2lbs and Red-shot 6st 11lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 against First Bell; 4 to 1 against Yankee Boy, Recovery and Little Dolly; 6 to 1 on the others.

The Race:—First Bell and Forget-me-nots bowed at the head of the field from start, till at the home turn Recovery and Foot-light got level with these, and the four raced abreast till the distance where Recovery and Foot-light drew away and Recovery won by half a length, one length between the second and the third. Time—1min 17 2-6secs.

ALUM BAGH PLATE.

Major Williamson's Jeddah 6st 11lbs ......Melsom 1
Wood and Badger's William Rufus 8st 9lbs...Bray 2
J D Scott's Bahar 8st 7lbs ....Robinson 3

Also ran:—Omar 7lbs; Girgistan 8st 6lbs; Hazard 7st 12lbs (carried 8st 2lbs); Game Cock 7st 5lbs and Sabig 6st 11lbs (carried 8st).

Betting:—6 to 4 against Omar; 3 to 1 William Rufus; 6 to 1 Girgistan and Sabig; 8 to 1 Bahar; 10 to 1 Game Cock and Jeddah; and 12 to 1 Hazard.

The Race:—Jeddah on the outside place got off in front and holding a good lead soon took the inside place and leading from William Rufus and Bahar kept going all through and won by half a length with one length between second and third. Time—1min 7secs.

CORINTHIAN PLATE.

C Murray's Sahoon 8st 3lbs.........................Reyes 1
Kour Sahib Patiala's Mooslat 7st 4lbs ......Melsom 2
Captain Grech's Hail Fellow 10st 2lbs ....Bond 3

Also ran:—Secunder 10st 7lbs; Rufus 9st 5lbs; Musrat 8st 2lbs; Saglawi 7st 12lbs; and Imperialist 7st (carried 7st 2lbs.)

Betting.—3 to 1 against Secunder, Hail Fellow and Sahoon; 4 to 1 Mooslat; 5 to 1 Saglawi; 6 to 1 Rufus; 8 to 1 Musrat; and 12 to 1 Imperialist.

The Race:—Mooslat led from the start attended by Sahoon and Hail Fellow and the former led to the rails where Sahoon came up to Mooslat and after a tight race Sahoon won by a head with half a length between the second and the third. Time—54 2/5 seconds.

DESERT HANDICAP.

Thakur Sripal Singh's Soheil 10st 7lbs .... Evans 1
Greenway's Cut Off 8st 11lbs.................... Barrett 2
Chapman and Charrington's Sweet William 8st 10lbs... Bray 3

Also ran:—Pounds 7st 11lbs; The Ranger 7st 7lbs. (Carried 8st 3lbs; High Flag 7st 2lbs and Harmony 6st.) (Carried 6st 13lbs.)

Betting:—6 to 4 against Soheil; 3 to 1 Sweet William; 4 to 1 Cut Off; 6 to 1 High Flag; 10 to 1 Pounds and The Ranger; and 15 to 1 Harmon.

The Race:—High Flag got off in front with The Ranger lying next, and these led from Cut Off and Soheil with the others further in the rear, and Sweet William lying far away last. Thus coming to the six furlongs Sweet William began to close up and ere the leaders turned into the straight Soheil, Cut Off and Sweet William were close on their heels, and at the quarter mile Cut Off, Soheil and Sweet William came to the front in the order named and in the rails Soheil challenging won by a short head with one and half lengths between the second and the third. Time—2 mins. 22 2/5 secs.

MEERUT SPORTS.

B. P. R. A. Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, NOVEMBER 24.

The B. P. R. A. Meeting ended to-day. The results of the British Championship were reported yesterday. Those of the Indian Army Championship are as below:—

Jemadar Saiyad Abbas of the 86th Carnatic Infantry, 277.

Jamadar Dirgu Mal of the 2nd Gurkhas, 276;

Rifleman Khavak Singh Thaba 2nd Gurkhas, 269;

Havildar Lehri of the 48th Pioneers, 268;

Havildar Ambaji Atekar of the 108th infantry; 267;

Naik Sheik Madan of the 73rd Carnatics, 266;

Naik Gajan Khan of the 108th infantry, 266;

Havildar Major Mohamed Haslim of the 73rd Carnatics, 265;

MATCH—24.

Attack Practice:—86th Carnatics, first; the 69th Punjabis second.

MEDALS.

Gold Medal—Sgt. Bridges of the Connaught Rangers.

Silver Medal—Lieut. Peohey of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteers.

Bronze Medal.—Lieut. Mitford of the 98th infantry, and

BRITISH CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY.

Corporal Durrant of the 15th Hussars—Silver Medal.

Sgt. Barnes of the 17th Lancers—Bronze medal.

Infantry Sgt. Bridges—silver medal.

Corporal Hook of the South Staffords—Bronze Priestley Memorial medal.

Jemadar Dirgu Mal Cavalry—Silver medal.

Duffadar Ahmedulla Khan of the Cavalry—Bronze medal.

Duffadar Bula Khan of the 18th Tiwana Infantry and Jemadar Saiyied Abbas of the 86th Carnatics—Silver medal.

Jemadar Dirga Mal, 2nd Gurkhas—Bronze medal.

MEERUT CUP.

Teams of six from any one corps—

15th Hussars—first,

E. I. Ry. Volunteers—second.

1st Battalion, B.B. and C.I. Ry. Volunteers, third.

INDIAN ARMY.

2/3 Gurkhas—first.

96th Berar Infantry—second

ARMY *vs.* VOLUNTEERS.

Team of 10.

The Army won by 9 points.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The Fire on the Chupra.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 13th November:—

THE FIRE.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 8th November, reporting that the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. "Chupra" left the Port on the morning of the 29th October, with a full cargo. and at 8-25 a.m., on the 31st idem, the vessel returned and anchored east of the Middle Ground with the cargo in No. 2 hold, consisting of ore, cotton in bales, cotton waste and seeds, on fire; that at 8-30 a.m. the Harbour Master boarded the vessel, taking alongside the water boat "Princess" and Anchor Hoy "Grappler," and immediately commenced pumping water in No. 2 hold through two ventilating shafts; that shortly after the Harbour Master boarded the "Chupra," it was considered advisable to take the vessel into deeper water, and while preparing to do so, three lascars went into the chain locked to attend the cable with the unfortunate result that they were all asphyxiated by the fumes of the burning cargo, and when rescued from the chain locker by the officers of the vessel at great personal risk, one lascar was dead, one recovered animation so slowly that he was sent to Hopital, and the third gradually recovered; that communication with the chain locker not being possible, the cable was slipped and the vessel proceeded to a suitable berth and anchored; that at 0-30 p. m., when the vessel had 8 feet of water in No. 2 hold, the Marine Superintendent of the B. I. S. N. Company came off with Clayton's Fire-extinguishing apparatus which was immediately started, and the Water Service discontinued; that at 6-0 a. m., on the 3rd November after Clayton's apparatus had worked for 65 1/2 hours, the tarpaulins were removed from No. 2 hatch, and it was found that though the fire had been kept in check it was still burning; thereupon the air spaces were again shut down and the Tug "Rose," "Grappler," and the B. I. S. N. Company's water boat were again requisitioned to flood No. 2 hold; that at 7 a. m. the "Chupra's" cable was again slipped and she was moved into deeper water, the anchor and cable being recovered later; that at noon the fire increased and flames issued from No. 2 hatch, but by promptly concentrating all the hoses into the hatch the fire was got under control, and at 5 p. m., No. 2 hold being flooded, the fire was extinguished, and as soon as the sulphur fumes introduced by the Clayton apparatus had escaped, the discharge of cargo commenced; that the "Chupra" proceeded into Dock on the afternoon tide of the 6th November, that he visited the vessel in Dock and found that she had sustained no apparent structural damage; remarking that the seat of the fire was undoubtedly in the bottom of the hold against the after bulk-head on the afterside of which is a coal bunker, that on the 31st October, the coal showed signs of heat and firing, but it was kept under by a liberal supply of water; and concluding that there is no evidence to show how the fire originated, it can only be attributed to spontaneous combustion.

Memorandum from the Port Officer, dated 12th November forwarding for information a letter from the Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld., thanking him for the personal interest he had taken in the extinguishing of the fire and for the efficient arrangements made by him for assistance and in placing of the vessel in Dock, also thanking the Officers of the Port Department to whose efforts they (the Agents) are so much indebted; enclosing copy of the letter form the Commander of the "Chupra" on the subject, and adding that they are placing the matter before the Directors of the Company at Home.

Resolution recorded.

Pilotage Statement.

	For week ending 9th Nov 1906.	Total from 1st April to 9th Nov. 1906.	For week ending 9th Nov 1905.	Total from 1st April to 9th Nov. 1905.
Vessels piloted into harbour	36	719	26	728
Do. do. out of do.	17	714	29	724
Do. transported	17	567	15	500
Do. attended to	1	120	5	35
Do. warped	..	23	..	35

THE "FEDERATION" HALL.

Magnificent Collapse.

A very funny tale is told in "Bande Mataram." Here it is:—"We do not know why the "leaders" who projected the building of a Federation Hall should court ridicule by doing absolutely nothing in the matter. Is it a fact, that they have found it impossible to carry through a project they undertook in a hurry? Indeed, from the beginning Indian public opinion was divided on the matter of the utility of, and the necessity for, such a costly building. And considerable pressure was brought to bear on those who disliked the idea to desist from active opposition.

The foundation-stone, we understand, was laid without the permission of the proprietors of the land. And when the Secretary of the Calcutta Medical School,—to which institution the land belongs—threatened to seek the help of the police to prevent a meeting being held on it, a promise was given by Babus Surendra Nath Banerjea and Bhupendra Nath Bose that the land would be paid for in no time.

But the payment has not been done. When this year the School authorities threatened again that they would not allow the 16th of October celebration to be held on the ground, Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose (we do not know if he is the Secretary of the Federation Hall Committee) intimated that arrangements had been made for the payment. This payment—as far as we can understand—has not yet been made. The School itself is a public institution, and the public have a right to ask that it should not allow itself to be fooled oftener than once. The School, moreover, has its liabilities to clear off. And it cannot afford to leave the piece of land for "patriotic" purposes while its liabilities accumulate and increase. Will the School authorities wake up? We would take this opportunity to ask the "leaders" to decide once for all if they would at all build the Federation Hall. If they would, they should exert themselves. But is the utility of such a building beyond dispute?

To the "*Englishman*" we have to say that the building of the Hall was never undertaken by the whole of Bengal. And the blame of keeping the matter in "status quo" does not rest on the people."

THE YACHT CLUB RACES.

(FROM OUR YACHTING CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday's races were of special interest on account of the first appearance for the season of the larger yachts belonging to the local fleet.

There were four starters for the A. class race at 3-15. The course was, from the Committee vessel to South Karanja Buoy, thence to Sunk Rock, returning to South Karanja Buoy and thence home. The first yacht over the line at the start was Mr. R. H. Hopkins' thirty-footer Sapphire. Her sporting owner has been altering her during the monsoon with the object of taking full advantage of the forthcoming new measurement rule. She is now rigged as a cutter, Jackyard topsail and all, and cuts a much more imposing figure than in her simpler costume of last year. Her sails were only just bent and had not been stretched at all, but her owner must have been greatly gratified at the promise of speed shown even under such conditions. The next over the line was our old friend the Isca, looking as staunch and seaworthy as ever. She has had her sail plan reduced to a small extent which will possibly improve her windward work but she never had enough wind on Saturday to give her a chance of showing what she could do. Turquoise was close behind Isca, looking very under-canvassed beside the other three. Eileen was about a minute late at the start but began to wipe this off at once, the light wind suiting her very well. She had a minute or so of lead at South Karanja Buoy from Sapphire while Turquoise and Isca were well behind. From South Karanja to Sunk Rock was a dead peg to windward and Eileen steadily increased her lead on Sapphire while Turquoise and Isca dropped away astern On rounding Sun Rock Eileen's head was directed towards North Karanja Buoy, a mistake which was not discovered by her skipper for some time. Meanwhile Sapphire had been making the best of her way down wind on the proper line and when the two met again at South Karanja Buoy Sapphire was a few yards ahead of Eileen. The two had to jibe round the Buoy which is always a manœuvre that involves careful consideration and an apt choice of language but in this case the difficulties of the evolution were increased by the fact that the small boats had arrived at the same buoy at the same time and were engaged in rounding it in the opposite direction.

Some of your readers may remember the sad accident which took place some years ago at home during a similar occurrence on a larger scale, when the cutter Isolde was dismasted by the German Emperor yacht Meteor and the Isolde's owner was killed. Fortunately there were no landlubbers at the helm in this case, and the big boats in true sporting spirit, giving their little sister the inner berth, made their own turn in perfect style. As a rule the Sailing Committee are most careful in avoiding such coincidences, but on this occasion their calculation were upset by the light wind. Sapphire was now leading with Eileen a few yards astern, but with her new unstretched sails was no match for the bigger boat on a wind. Eileen began to draw away and worked out a lead of five minutes between the buoy and the finishing line. Turquoise never seemed to get going all day; she is never at her best in light weather. At the same time it is hard to expect a boat to go to windward with one jib set on top of another and flapping hard the whole time. Her crew did not seem to realize the importance especially in a light wind of having all sails "asleep." Sapphire won the first prize easily though there might have been a different tale to tell if Eileen had not indulged in that temporary aberration at Sunk Rock. Turquoise saved her entrance fee being second on the handicap, The weather was altogether too much for Isca, The old boat is not seen at her best when gliding along before a gentle breeze. If it were a case of working to windward in heavy weather out at sea, she would quickly show the way to the smart racers.

The second race down on the programme was for the B Class but as Sayonara was the only entrant the race fell through. This was a disappointment as there were three of the class lying at moorings.

For the Tomtit class and small boat handicap there were nine entries. Clutha and Valkyrie did not however put in an appearance. Midget was ready at her moorings but her crew were hard at work at gun practice from the forts and did not arrive in time. Lapwing was nearly an absentee also, having a carry-away when hoisting sail. With the expenditure of much perspiration and a free use of the vernacular her skipper managed to effect temporary repairs just in time to let go before the first gun went. As usual in this class, all six boats were close up at the start. Maud led over the line at the lee end with Lapwing close up. Meg had the centre of the line to herself while Tomtit, Coralie and Jean went over in a bunch close to the schooner. It was a broad reach down to South Karanja Buoy and there was just enough wind to send the little boats merrily on their way. Maud made the most of her good start and was only passed close to the buoy by Tomtit, Jean and Mag Lapwing was never going well and dropped astern of all except Coralie, which boat was doing worse and was well behind. Rounding the buoy with a short lead in hand from Jean Tomtit held on for a considerable distance before going about. This was a piece of good judgment as she was able to fetch in to the mark boat without again breaking tacks. Meg went about at the buoy almost under the bows of Sapphire coming down from Sunk Rock. For the moment her position looked decidedly unpleasant but according to her skipper she had lots of room. After all it depends on what you mean by room? and if Meg's skipper is satisfied with half a yard it is his own business. Most people would prefer half a mile under the circumstances. Maud came round the buoy at the same time as Sapphire in the opposite direction and Eileen and Lapwing performed the same mutual manœuvre, which last, I may say, strikes me as a good expression, though what it means I am not quite sure. Maud held on a little further than Lapwing before coming round and would possibly have done better by going on farther still. After rounding the buoy it was a close haul home. Tomtit began to work away steadily from the rest and there is no doubt that she will require close attention from the handicappers if any one else is to have a look in this season. She was never troubled again and won the class prize with considerable ease. Meg's skipper kept his boat going much freeer than the rest and at one time it looked as if he was going to suffer for it. As it happened he seemed to get a better wind and tide outside and did not lose very much. The finish between Meg and Maud was most exciting, the two being divided by one second on the finishing line. Maud sailed very well and deserved the victory she gained. She took the first handicap prize with Meg second. Lapwing did badly, her mainsail suffering from her mishap before the start. Jean went wonderfully well on the reach but her sails were new and not stretched and when she was brought by the wind, she fell off rapidly. Coralie did her best under the circumstances, which were unfavourable, and who can do more?

Next week all four classes ought to be in full strength. It is hoped that all owners of boats eligible for the new D class will enter and thus mark their appreciation of the sporting spirit shown by the R. B. Y. C. in starting this class.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Allowances and Result of the Race sailed at 3-15 p.m. on Saturday.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M's Sds	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M's Sds	Corrected Time. H M's Sd
Eileen IV	Scr	N N Wadia.	4 57 ..	1 42 ..
Sapphire	12' 30"	Capt Mutur, R E and R H Hopkins.	5 1 23	1 33 53
Isca	23' 30"	H L Cleaver.	5 23 7	1 44 37
Turquoise	13' 30"	Lo J Preston.	5 8 45	1 40 15

Course No. 6=10 miles—1st Prize won by Sapphire: Turquoise saves Rs. 5 entrance fee. Time limit—6-15 p.m. Wind W. and S., Strength light.

TOMTIT CLASS AND SMALL BOAT HANDICAP RACE.

Allowance and Result of the Race sailed at 3-45 p.m. on Saturday.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M's Sds	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M's Sds	Corrected Time. H M's Sds
Meg	Scr	Mr C H Byrne.	5 12 36	1 27 36
Tomtit	1 30	Mr J C Brooks.	5 7 37	1 24 7
Lapwing	1 30	Capt R St J Gillespie, R E.	5 14 25	1 27 55
Clutha	4 0	Mr J J Welch.	Did not start.	
Coralie	7' 30"	Comdr J Wilson, R I M.	5 23 2	1 30 32
Maud	5 30	Officer's, R E.	5 12 35	1 22 5
Midget	6 0	Officers, R A.	Did not start.	
Valkyrie	6 0	H E Johnson		
Jean	6 30	A C H Maclean	5 20 15	1 28 45

Course No 3=6 miles—1st Prize won by Maud 2nd; Prize won by Meg: class Prize Tomtit. Time-limit 6-15 p.m. Wind W. & S., Strength, light.

AT a recent meeting of the Ceylon Fishing Club a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the question of amalgamation with the Ceylon Game Protection Society. A decision was also arrived at to import 10,000 brown trout ova. In the discussion on the subject it was stated that rainbow trout when they grew to any size exhibited the salmon's tendency to get back to the sea. Trout of this variety had been caught near the sea weiging 7 and 8 lbs. The brown trout on the other hand is not migratory.

THE MATHERAN RAILWAY.

THE following notice has been issued by the Public Works Department:—

Whereas an application has been made by Abdul Husein Adamjee Peerbhoy, Esquire, of Bombay, to the Local Government for a further order to effect certain amendments in the standard dimensions shown in the schedule to the Matheran Tramway Order, 1904; and whereas the District Local Board, Kolaba, have given their consent to the said amendments; and whereas it appears to the Local Government expedient and proper that the said amendments, modified as shown in the draft order hereto annexed, shall be made; and whereas the consent in writing of the said Abdul Husein Adamjee Peerbhoy, Esquire, has been obtained to such modification; now therefore the following draft of a proposed Order to effect the said amendments is, under section 8, sub-section (4), of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886 (XI of 1886), published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

The draft will be taken into consideration on 15th December and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received by the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department (Railway) previous to that date will be duly considered.

DRAFT OF PROPOSED ORDER.

Further Order made under section 8 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886 (XI of 1886), by the Governor of Bombay in Council with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council to effect certain amendment in the schedule to the Matheran Tramway Order, 1904.

In the schedule to the Matheran Tramway Order, 1904, for items 24, 25 and 26 under the heading "Tunnels" and for item 62 under the heading "Buffers and Couplings" the following items shall respectively be substituted, namely:—

"(24) Minimum height above rail level at centre	... 11 feet.
(25) Minimum width at rail level for full lining	... 11 feet.
(26) Minimum width at 6 feet above rail level	... 11 feet.
(62) Standard height above rail level for centre of buffers for half loaded vehicles	... 1 foot 4 inches.'

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION. EX-STUDENTS' UNION.

The inaugural meeting of the above Union was held on Saturday in the Boys' School, for the purpose of placing the objects of the Union before the Old Boys, and drawing up and passing the Bye-laws.

The Rev. A. E. B. Leaby. Honorary Secretary of the Institution, presided.

The Chairman opened the meeting by welcoming the Old Boys, and then placed before them the objects of the Union, which, he stated, were to promote the social physical, moral, intellectual and spiritual welfare of its members, and a closer interest of its members with the Institution in general.

The Bye-Laws were then read and passed.

It was proposed that two or three influential gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Institution, be asked to be Patron and Vice Patrons of the Union. Several names were suggested:—

The officers elected for the year were as follows:—Vice Patron, Mr. G. A. Lyons; President, Mr. H. E. Westerman; Vice Presidents, Messrs G. Fowler and H. McCormack; with Mr. Ernest. E. Carter as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, and to Mr. Ernest E. Carter, to whose indefatigable exertions, the Union owes its foundation, terminated the proceedings.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

A SIX storied house belonging to one Mr. Pestonji Shroff, in Pitha Street, just behind the Hornby Road, Fort, collapsed early on Saturday morning like a house of cards. The building in question was vacated a few days ago, as it stood in a dangerous condition wanting a good deal of repair. The house however was found to be too shaky to stand any more repairs, and persons living in the adjacent houses were made to vacate their places as the condition of the house in question grew more alarming. The police fenced a portion of the road but before men were put up to demolish the house, it collapsed by itself this morning, bringing with it to the ground the wall of an adjacent house that supported it. No damage to life or any other property was done. Coolies were quickly at work to clear the road.

ECZEMA COVERED HEAD AND LIMBS

Could Not Rest Day or Night—Felt Miserable From Itching—Cured Before Using One Complete Set of the Cuticura Remedies—Now Says: "It Ought to Be

A HOUSEHOLD WORD THE NAME OF CUTICURA"

"I broke out with eczema through getting a severe cold. I was covered on my chest, back and limbs for five weeks. I could not rest day or night. I took one vial of Cuticura Pills and used one box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap. I was cured before I had used one set of the Cuticura Remedies. I read about the cures of Cuticura in the papers. I thought what they had done for one they could do for another, but after I had used Cuticura Soap for a day or two I believed it was a priceless remedy for anything, if it was given a trial. In fact, I scarcely believed I was cured in so short a time, and I felt much better and stronger than I did before taking the set of Cuticura Remedies. I shall not forget to recommend them to any one. If any one knew what the Cuticura Remedies can do, there would not be so many doctor's bills to pay, when you can get a cure at a trifling cost. It ought to be a household word, the name of Cuticura. I should like to tell you, before I conclude, the rash made me feel so ill. I itched so and how miserable I was. I used the Soap and Ointment and felt better after the third application. I felt they were doing me good—but to be cured, and not to feel ill! I consider them remarkable remedies, and if only people knew what they can do for them, they all would want to be first to try them. I beg to say I never felt better than I do at present. T. Alfred Watson, Well House, Stocksbridge, nr. Sheffield, Eng., Feb. 19, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Every Humour."

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

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STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING

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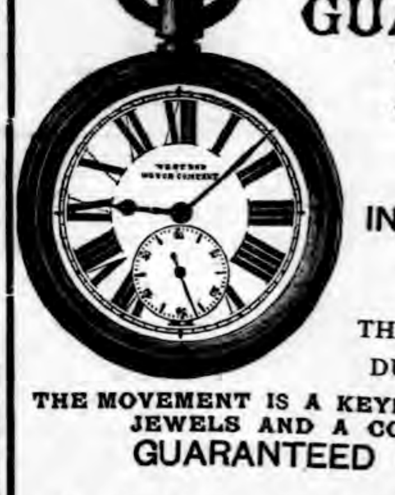

THE RENOWN GUARD'S WATCH

Rs. 17-8.

TRADE MARK.

IN OUR NEW AMERICAN PATTERN SCREW JOINT CASE.

THE NICKEL CASE IS ABSOLUTELY DUST PROOF AND WATER PROOF.

THE MOVEMENT IS A KEYLESS LEVER, WITH SEVEN RUBY JEWELS AND A COMPENSATION BALANCE.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

SHOWROOMS, 11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

Gouty Eczema.

A GREAT ZAM-BUK CURE.

ZAM-BUK has proved a wonderful cure for gouty eczema, that painful disease peculiar to tropical climates during the rainy season.

"I had my first attack eight years ago," says Mr. George Thompson, of Wolseley Bridge, near Stafford, "when an eruption broke out on my hands and arms, which swelled and discharged a great deal. I became an in-patient at the Birmingham Queen's Hospital, where I had to lie on my back with my arms upon a rack for some time. The doctors told me I was suffering from gouty eczema. I improved under the treatment, but when I came out the doctor told me the disease might break out again any time, and it did come upon me again in a most horrible way. I was soon *one mass of sores from head to foot*, my eyes were all made up, and my hair came off my head.

"The doctor said it would kill me. The form the disease came in was in large lumps, a kind of swelling and discolouration; and then it discharged a lot of nasty sticky fluid. My wife used to wash me and dress me night and morning, and sponge me all over. I need not describe the agonies I went through. I had all kinds of remedies such as carbolic oil and olive oil, mixed; I was bathed with special soap; in fact, I tried a lot of ointments and medicine. which, however, only seemed to drive the disease in instead of killing it. I suffered constantly for twelve months, when instead of having these disagreeable eruptions and discharges, *my skin came off in scales from head to foot like the scales of a fish.* While I was suffering very badly, I read about Zam-Buk. I sent for a sample box, and afterwards got a full supply. The applications soon began to put the skin into a much healthier condition. The peeling or scaling by degrees got less, the sores were gradually healed up, and now, after persevering with Zam-Buk, I am entirely cured."

Zam-Buk drives disease out, and is invaluable for gouty eczema, running sores, Delhi sores, itch, ringworm, prickly heat, rashes, mosquito-bites, ulcers, chapped hands, diseased ankles, bad legs, piles, sore heads, sore throat and chest, chafing, cramp, stiff joints, sprains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, poisoned wounds, festering sores, nerve pains, rheumatism, and colds. Of all chemists or medicine vendors, price Re. 1 per box; or post paid and packed free for Re. 1 As. 2. Large size, containing nearly four times the small size, price Rs. 2 As. 4, or post paid and packed free for Rs. 2 As. 8. Address the Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

FREE! Send this coupon and anna stamp to Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, for a free Sample box

B. N. 23-11-06.

Zam-Buk

RUB IT IN!

THE IMPROVEMENT OF INDIAN COTTON.

On this subject the following letter, dated 10th October has been sent to Government, from the Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman, Bombay Mill-owners' Association, and the Chairman, Bombay Cotton Trade Association :—

"The question of the adulteration and deterioration of Indian cotton has occupied the attention of our respective Associations for some time past, and with a view to seeing whether anything could be done to improve matters, a small Sub-Committee, consisting of three members from each Association, was appointed to go into the question thoroughly and to report to our Associations what they considered would be the best course to adopt. The Committee has met and exhaustively discussed the matter, and the conclusions they have come to, and which have been accepted by our Associations, are as follows, and we would ask you to lay them before His Excellency the Governor in Council for his careful consideration :—

It is an undoubted fact that the mixing of cotton exists throughout India, and that the only real remedy appears to be legislation. In view, however, of the result of former legislation, and the abuses which crept into the administration of the Cotton Frauds Act and which led to its ultimate repeal, our Associations are generally averse to advocating legislation, and are of opinion that a re-enactment of legislation on similar lines would have much the same result now, unless it could be introduced on improved and more modern lines, which would provide safeguards against vexatious interference with the legitimate claims of both the cotton cultivators and traders.

Our Associations are therefore of opinion that outside legislation the agricultural Department is that which could render the most valuable and most practical assistance in bringing about an improvement of the present state of things, and they consider that scope of Department might, with advantage, be extended so as to bring it into touch with the various stages of cotton cultivation and its preparation for the market. If this meets with approval of Government, they would further recommend that a small Advisory Committee, consisting of two representatives from each of our Associations, should be appointed, whose function would be to collect useful information and generally advise the Agricultural Department in matters connected with cotton production, and thus serve as a connecting link between the trade and that Department.

Our Associations would therefore be glad to know whether His Excellency the Governor in Council approves of the above suggestion and would be willing to officially recognise such a Committee."

Resolution.—As at present advised, Government are unable to accept as correct the view expressed in the first sentence of the conclusion of the Sub-Committee, numbered 1, that the only real remedy for the injurious mixing of cotton appears to be legislation. Definite information given by the Department of Agriculture and published by Government seems to point the other way.

With regard to paragraph 2 of the conclusions, the information of Government, which has not yet been contradicted, is that mixing of cotton is a trade operation, and not practised by the cultivater. Government at present, therefore, doubt whether the Agricultural Department can do much to effect any material improvement as regards adulteration.

The improvements which can be effected by the agency of the Department are probably limited to the introduction of superior varieties, *e. g.*, Egyptian cotton in Sind, and the breeding of superior varieties by selection and hybridisation, the distribution of superior seed, the demonstration, it may be, of the possibility of cultivating profitably the superior cottons by means of irrigation, the increase of outturn by means of suitable methods of cultivation, rotation, and manures and similar measures.

But although these are the present views of Government, they cordially welcome any practicable means of bringing the Agricultural Department into close touch with the trade. It is not understood in what points it is expected to bring the Department into closer touch with the various stages of cotton cultivation. In these respects Government conceive that the touch of the Department is already as close as it well could be. How far the Department could with advantage be put in close touch with the operations of preparing cotton for market is a matter for consideration. But in any case Government have much pleasure in recognising the proposed Committee as an authoritative advising body, and will instruct the Director of Agriculture to correspond with it direct, to confer with it when necessary, to take full advantage of the information and advice it may offer, to arrange in consultation with the Committee such inquiries and experiments, and undertake or propose to Government such measures, as may be shown to be conducive to the ends which the Committee and Government alike desire to attain, namely improvement in the cultivation, of cotton and the checking of the adulteration of the pure product. Any representations which may be made by the Committee to Government will always receive attentive consideration.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR MAILS.

The following Postal Notice gives the latest dates for foreign countries for these mails :—

Below are shown the latest dates on which correspondence and parcels for certain foreign countries and places can, under ordinary circumstances, be despatched from the Ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Negapatam, and Tuticorin, so as to secure arrival in those countries about Christmas Day and New Year's Day. The *latest safe date for posting* of course varies at different places, but it can be ascertained at the local post office :—

Countries of Destination.	Christmas Day.		New Year's Day.	
	Letters.	Parcels.	Letters.	Parcels.
From Bombay for—				
(a) Aden, Somaliland, Egypt.	Dec. 15	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	Dec. 22
b) United Kingdom. ...	" 8	" 8*	" 15	" 15*
(c) Canada, United States of America.	Nov. 24	Nov. 24*	" 1	" 1*
(d) Cyprus, Turkey, Greece, Russia, Malta, Gibraltar, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Denmark.	Dec. 8	Dec. 8	" 15	" 15
(e) Netherlands-India, Indo-China, Japan.	† ..	" 6	† ..	" 6
2. From Calcutta for—				
(a) Straits Settlements (Penang), Federated Malay States.	Dec. 15	" 15	Dec. 15	" 15
(b) Straits Settlements (Singapore), Netherlands-India, Siam.	" 9	" 9	" 15	" 15
(c) Hongkong —	" 4	" 4	" 9	" 9
3. From Rangoon for—				
(a) Straits Settlements (Singapore), Federated Malay States, Siam.	" 13	" 13	" 20	" 20
(b) Straits Settlements (Penang).	" 20	" 20	" 27	" 27
(c) Japan ... ... —	Nov. 29	Nov. 29	" 5	5
(d) Hongkong, Netherlands-India Indo-China.	Dec. 6	‡ ...	" 13	‡ ...
4. From Negapatam for—				
(a) Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States.	" 22	Dec. 22	" 22	Dec. 22
(b) Netherlands-India, Siam, Indo-China, Hongkong, Japan.	" 8	§ ...	" 22	§ ...
5. From Tuticorin for—				
(a) Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States	" 13	‖ ..	" 21	‖ ...
(b) Western Australia ...	" 13	Dec. 13	" 21	Dec. 21
(c) South Australia, Victoria.	" 7	" 7	" 13	" 13
(d) New South Wales ..	Nov. 29	Nov. 29	" 9	" 7
(e) Queensland	" 23	" 23	" 7	" 7
(f) Tasmania, New Zealand	" 23	" 23	Nov. 29	Nov. 29
(g) Hongkong	Dec. 9	‖ ...	Dec. 13	‖ ..
(h) Indo-China	" 9	‖ ...	" 23	‖ ...
(i) Siam	" 12	‖ ...	" 13	‖ ...
(j) Netherlands-India ...	" 13	‖ ..	" 21	‖ ...
(k) Japan	Nov. 28	‖ ..	" 7	‖ ...
(l) Natal, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange River Colony.	Dec. 2	Dec. 2	" 6	Dec. 6

* These dates are for the route *via* Brindisi only. The dates of despatch for parcels for the United Kingdom, Canada, United States of America, marked for transmission by the route *via* Gibraltar, are a week earlier.

† For letters see under Calcutta, Rangoon, Negapatam or Tuticorin.

‡ For parcels see under Bombay or Calcutta.

§ For parcels see under Bombay, Calcutta or Rangoon.

‖ For parcels see under Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon or Negapatam.

It is announced that the King has been pleased to make the following appointments of officers in the imperial Japanese Army to the Royal Victorian Order :—To be Honorary Commanders :—Col. Tadayoshi Satow and Lieut.-Col. Kazno Watanabe. To be Honorary Members of the Fourth Class :—Capt. Kunihiko Shimauchi and Capt. Shojiro Sanaka.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical—They last for several hours. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BY THE WAY.

A FISCAL "SOLUTION."

"Civil Engineering" contains passages in the current number, which are of interest. The first explains a scheme for composing all differences of opinion on the fiscal question : A fair compromise between capital and labour would be if the working man agrees to a fiscal policy which would permit of all imported goods being taxed, except food of every description, also articles of clothing and furniture under £2; then the manufacturer would receive all the protection he desires, and the interests of the working man would be safeguarded." This compromise is rather like that "fair arrangement" for the custody of Smike, with "fish twice a week and a pudding twice, or a dumpling, or something of that sort," which poor Mrs. Nickleby thought might be "very satisfactory and pleasant for all parties." It does not exactly meet the point at issue. It is hardly necessary to quote at length the other passages to which attention is drawn by "Civil Engineering," but it is interesting to note that one of the items is devoted to proving that the earth does not revolve, and the other to showing that it is unscriptural and unscientific to suppose that it will eventually be destroyed by fire. People who hold advanced views on one subject are often found to hold advanced opinions an others. One would not be surprised to learn that the editor of "Civil Engineering" is a Flat-eather.

HISTORY REPEATED.

Women who knew of the terrible murder which two men at Preston are charged with committing have been in the habit, it appears, of privately accusing the men of their crime. It was indirectly the effect of a woman's tongue which brought Eugene Aram to his death. On the night of the murder he met Housman at the latter's cottage, and talked over their plans. "If your wife is awake she must have heard us; we had better make sure," said Aram. They went upstairs and passed a lighted candle before her eyes. She made no sign, and they went a way to commit the crime they had planned. Returning afterwards, they burnt Clarke's clothes in the fire. Some of the buttons escaped the flames. Now, Housman's wife had heard the conversation, and had only feigned sleeps. She found those buttons in the morning, and thereafter, when provoked would say to her husband, "What about them buttons?" This so unnerved him that when men, digging in the neighbourhood, discovered human bones he unwittingly betrayed himself and Aram.

OLD-TIME JUSTICE.

The judges responsible for the West Riding judgment must feel thankful that the law of our land is not as the law was when the great Hammurabi set up his pillar of statutes forty centuries ago. As every student of that fascinating story of ancient wisdom and equity knows, modern jurisprudence has been framed unconsciously upon the decrees inscribed on the pillar which lay for long ages buried in the ruins of Susa, the ancient city of the Persian kings, whither it had been carried to signalise the triumph over Babylonia. But this matter as to the judges is one upon which we have improved. For the code of forty centuries ago provided that if after a judge had given a written verdict his finding were upset, then the judge must suffer. Litigants had the right of appeal to the king himself. The judge whose decision was reversed had to pay twelve times the penalty awarded in the case. "In public assembly he shall be thrown from the seat of judgment; he shall not return; and he shall not sit with the judges upon a case." Supposing they had had a West Riding judgment—and it had been overridden!

THE SIMPLE PLAN.

Perjury, says one of our London County Court judges, is rife in our courts. It may be so, but prosecutions for the offence are rare. It was a more serious matter for lying litigants in Hammurabi's day. He put the matter in a nutshell. If a man gave evidence which was untrue, that man died. If he suborned evidence, he had to bear the entire costs of the case. With the burglars who are now keeping our police busy the way would have been equally simple and direct. The Babylonian burglar was taken to the spot at which he had broken in and there executed and buried. Our friend Raisuli would have been taken (if possible) and killed out of hand for a brigand, and his depredations would have had to be made good to the sufferers by the cities in which they dwelt. There is scarcely a feature of the life of to-day which could not be dealt with under this wonderful code. It had one enormous advantage over a modern Act of Parliament. Every statute was plainly stated, and capable only of the interpretation meant. Hammurabi seems to have loved plain speaking, as much as did St Paul, more than two thousand years later.

MURDER BY DUEL.

Had President Roosevelt and Mr. Hearst lived in a ruder age, the result of to-day's election for the Governorship of New York might have had serious consequences to the life of the President. The staggering indictment by the latter of Mr. Hearst is little more remarkablo than that by Alexander Hamilton of Vice President Burr just over a century ago. Burr aspired to the Presidency, and as a step towards his goal sought, as Mr. Hearst seeks to-day, the New York Governorship. Hamilton's determined opposition was too much for him; he was defeated. From that moment Hamilton's biographer tells us, Burr resolved upon his destruction. He challeneged Hamilton to fight. When Josiah Quincy received similar invitations from hot-headed Southerners he used to answer : "No; we do not stand on equal grounds. If you kill me it is a feather in your cap, and your constituents will think all the better of you. If I killed you it would ruin me with mine, and they would never again send me to Congress." Hamilton accepted the challenge. He refused to fire, and Burr murdered him in cold blood. And so the States lost the greatest American of his day.

AN AMAZING BLUNDER.

That three peers should take their seats and record their votes in the House of Lords without having been sworn seems almost incredible. Such, however, is the case, and now, in order that they may avoid the pains and penalties attaching, a Bill of Indemnity has to be passed through Parliament. This is like the experience which Lord Henniker had on taking his seat two and a half years ago. At the beginning of each Parliament the peers entitled to sit are summoned by writ. The writ was issued to the late Lord Henniker. He, however being Governor of the Isle of Man, was away, and did not take up the writ. He died before being sworn. The present peer called in due course at the office, and demanded his writ of summons. The officials found a writ lying there in his name and handed it to him. Lord Henniker was introduced into the House and sworn. Afterwards it was discovered that the writ of summons which he had presented was that made out to his father, whose Christian name was different from his own. The consequence was that the presentation had to be declared void, the name expunged from the roll, a new writ issued, and the whole ceremony gone through afresh.

FRENCH NURSES.

The Assistance Publique, charged with the hospital service of Paris, is (writes a Paris correspondent) about to make an interesting experiment. On vacant land near the Salpetriere, the famous hospital for women suffering from hysteria and other nervous ailments, is to be erected a school for nurses, or, as they are called, "infirmieres." The institution will train young women of good character and education on the English plan. The training will last three years; two years will be occupied in the theory of nursing and the third year in the practice of it. Almost next door to this institution will be built the new hospital of La Pitie, so that the student-nurses will have a field of labour close at hand. Seventy-five young persons will be received each year, and, for the first two years, residence in the school will be required. The experiment is the outcome of visits paid by French doctors to England, whence they have brought back enthusiasm for the devotion and skill of the British nurse. Hitherto, the patient in the Franch hospital has been very badly off. The ordinary lay nurse, is generally an unqualified and incompetent creature and doctors have found very little assistance in this direction. Now it is all to be altered, and the Franch nurse will bring science and womanly tenderness to the be side.

A COMMONWEALTH NAVY.

Mr. Deakin still entertains hopes of creating a Commonwealth navy, under the direct control of the Australian Federal Government. In his latest statement on the subject the Prime Minister said he wished to extend the system under which a number of Australians were now receiving a training on Imperial war vessels. In this way he hoped to get regular supplies of picked men, qualified in the home training schools, for the scientific management of a local torpedo fleet. A fine body of Australian seamen would thus be developed, while at the same time Australia's connection with the Imperial Navy would be strengthened and maintained. "The fleet I contemplate," added Mr. Deakin, "will be a Commonwealth force directly under our own control, but whether in time of war it should be placed under the orders of the Admiralty is a question to be decided by the Government of the day."

Floriline :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath, It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE LADY MAYORESS'S DRESSES.

The charming gowns worn by the Lady Mayoress (Lady Treloar) and her maidens have all been specially designed for the occasion by the Maison Redfern. The Lady Mayoress's gown is fashioned of a delicate shade of mauve in crepe de Chine, into which velvet flowers are most marvellously woven. On the skirt are two deep Brussels point flounces, in the form of insertions, and the front of the gown has a panel of the same lovely lace. The corsage has a high guipure to the throat of lace, and a cabochon of sequins outlines the decolletage. The train is of rich velvet of the same shade bordered with very handsome raised embroidery. The Maids of Honour who accompany the Lady Mayoress number eight—Miss Treloar, Miss Stimpson, Miss Harrison, Miss Lush, Miss Samuel, Miss Goulston, Miss Williams, and Miss Cooke. Their dresses are also created by Redfern, and are of white mousseline de soie, with lace flounces, and bretelles of silver lace and bows of mauve satin to match the gown of the Lady Mayoress. The front of the bodices is composed of silver lace.

A WINTER LUXURY.

During the winter weather a screen is a luxury which most of us will appreciate. Such a piece of furniture is particularly needed in a house where there is a good deal of "coming and going," for the cold winds have an unhappy knack of coming in too, and finding out all our weak spots. The shops exhibit beautiful screens of every description, tapestry, carved wood, glass—any and every kind of design, But there are many who cannot afford even the most moderate price asked by the modern furniture caterer, and to whom the cheap paper screen is an abomination. The despised paper screen which is bought for a few shillings can be transformed into an artistic and distinctive article of furniture. The paper covering must be removed and panels of ordinary coarse "crash" subsituted. This material, which is generally sold for dishcloths, can be bought in several widths. It must be strained very carefully over the farmwork of the screen and fastened with tacks. The crash is next "sized" and then allowed to get quite dry and then "sized" again. Should a plain self-coloured screen be desired it can be painted all over with a soft-toned water paint or distemper. Another method of treatment is to paint it in contrasting shades and divided into panels.

EFFECTIVE DESIGNS FOR SCREENS.

A very effective screen is made by colouring both sides alike and then painting a conventional design on one side, or some groups of natural-looking flowers and plants. A stencilled design on a ground of a pastel shade is very striking, or a pale colour one side and a deeper shade of the same colour on the other. As can be easily imagined, the success of the appearance of the screen depends on the colouring and decoration, and great care must be taken to choose something which will harmonize with and be suitable for the room in which it is to be placed. A more expensive screen covering can be made from linen or "Rami" (the material made from rami fibre), and the panels can be made beautiful with all kinds of embroidery. Nothing looks more delightful in a bedroom with chintz wall-paper and Sheraton furniture than a screen covered with a glazed chintz to match the paper. Very cheap nursery screens can be made from small folding clothes horses. The webbing hinges are replaced by metal ones and the framework covered first with unbleached calico and then with cheap printed linen. A screen like this will be found indispensable when there are delicate children who are liable to catch cold. It is draughts, not fresh air, which give coughs and colds.

SEPOYS AND PENSIONS.

We recently pointed out the necessity for reverting to the old system under which men in the Native Army became eligible for pensions after fifteen years' service. The matter has been under consideration for some time, and the case was put very clearly in an article by Lieutenant-Colonel V. B. Fane in the *Journal* of the United Service Institution of India. His aim was to bring about the amelioration of the conditions applying to soldiers discharged on account of medical unfitness, and his arguments were too strong to be controverted. It should be understood that all men enlisted after the 30th November, 1886, can earn no pension until they have completed 21 years with the colours, native and non-commissioned officers being in this matter on the same footing as the private in the ranks. A gratuity is all that is given on discharge, and the smallness of this is one of the reasons why the sepoy of to-day will not stay long with his regiment. Not until the 30th of November next year will a single pension have been earned under the rules introduced in 1886. Men who have left with 14 years' service to their credit have received six months' pay, Rs. 54; while those who have had 18 to 19 years' service have had a gratuity of Rs. 108. The hardships of campaign may cause a man to break down, but his past good service in the field will not save him : he may have fifteeen or more years' service, but a gratuity it the most that he can expect. In the article to which reference has been made it is remarked :—"It it well-known what large numbers of men remain strong and robust up to 16, 17, 18, and 19 or even 20 years' service, and then all of a sudden become prematurely old men, utterly broken down, and in that condition perfectly useless as soldiers." Rightly it is added that it is very hard on such men to turn them adrift with merely a gratuity. It is a mistake in policy, too, for every sepoy of this stamp will warn off the young men of his native village from enlisting. The introduction of a graduated scale of pensions from 15 to 21 years' service is the only effective way of dealing with the position. We want seasoned soldiers in the Native Army, such as were got twenty years ago; and, in addition, there is the advantage to be gained of having thousands of loyal pensioners scattered throughout the recruiting areas instead of discontented men who may be a possible source of trouble in times of unrest and popular excitement. There is absolutely no measure which would be so warmly welcomed in the Indian Army by all ranks, British and Native, as the restoration of the 15 years' rule even if hedged round with new restrictions.—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, November 26.

There will be a Parade for all members at the Church Gate Station on Wednesday morning next the 28th instant at 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki, Sword and Carbine.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 26.

80 DUTIES.

Orders for the week ending 1st December.

Orderly Officer for the week Lieut R W Fisher next for duty Lieut A B Boyd.

Orderly Sergeants—No 1 Company Sergt H E Bryning next for duty Sergt D A Pinder.

No 2 Company Sergt W Ewing next for duty Sergt H Royal.

81 DRILLS.

No. 1 Company—Thursday the 29th instant.

10" R M L Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound at 9 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

Saturday the 1st proximo.

10" R M L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort.

Parade at the Fort at 5 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and F S Caps.

No 2 Co—Tuesday the 27th instant.

10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Head-Qu rters at 9 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

Thursday the 29th instant.

General Meeting of the Company at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 9 p.m.

All Members of No 2 Company are requested to attend.

Saturday the 1st proximo.

Battery drill on the 10" R M L and Instructions for Gun Layers at Mahaluxmi Fort at 5 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

E E Co—Wednesday the 28th instant.

Parade at the Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Manning Defence Light Station.

82 INSTRUCTIONS.

There will be Instructions for Gun Layers and D R F specialists of No 1 and 2 Co at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder daily at 7-30 a m.

Thursday and Saturday excepted.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

The discontent among the European Police in Hongkong has led to several desertions. The men complain that their pay is too small and that the inducements which had been offered them at Home to recruit have not materialised. The work of the European Police is responsible and arduous, and it looks like false economy on the part of the authorities at Hongkong to drive them into a kind of rebellion.

Mr. T. McDonald Rendle, at the Press Club dinner told an amusing story of a reporter of a daily paper, who rushed into the office, saying he had an interview with "Clifford as to the position of the Welsh." The news editor said there must be written at least a column of it with a line on the bill. When the report was written and the news editor found that it concerned Dr. Clifford's views on the Welsh Dissenters, he made strong observations, and said he thought the interview was with Camille Clifford on the status of the Welsh nobility. The interview was reduced to four lines, and nothing on the bill.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES

Professor von Behring contributes to the current number of the "Deutsche Revue" an interesting article on his researches in the region of isopathic medicine, which is, as he explains, intended to remove some of the popular and even scientific misconceptions connected with his experiments. The wellknown Marburg professor begins by stating briefly the modern discoveries on which isopathic medicine is really based. The seprinciples many be summarized as follows :—Epidemics are now known to be the result of microscopic plant or animal life. Now it is, generally speaking, a property of all living bodies that they are capable, under certain circumstances, of producing in themselves an element of opposition to such stuff as they assimilate to themselves from outside. Even in the assimilation of nourishing proteine "opposition corpuscules" (anticorpora) are formed. (The professor here explains that there is no decisive difference between nourishing and poisonous proteine —infectious poisons; but the title "infectious stuff" is usually applied to such proteine as the living organism is unable to assimilate without vital detriment to itself.) It being thus a property of all living creatures to set up these anticorpora, it follows that the object of all medicine, allopathic as well as isopathic, must be to assist this formation of anticorpera. Thus isopathic and allopathic medesine meet here on common ground.

Now in very ancient times it was thought possible to secure immunity from certain poisons by treating the person with those poisons. Mithridates, the famous King of Pontus, on the Black Sea, adopted the system of actually swallowing the poison itself in small doses. This is still a system utilised in medicine for certain forms of poison to the present day, and is termed by the professor the "Mithridatic method." It corresponds to the action of certain savage tribes in eating parts of snakes as protection against snakebite. The other method is that of subcutaneous injection, also practised by some savage tribes, by means of a snake's tooth. This, of course, has also its counterpart in modern preventive medicine. In the light, however, of modern knowledge, it is clear that neither the Mithridatic nor the injection methods depend for their efficacy on any such false principle as that a poison is of itself capable of reversing its own effect. Immunity from epidemic disease is obtained by making the living organism produce the anticorpora in advance, and a specific poison or a specific virus is capable of producing immunity from the disease which it represents exactly in proportion as it is capable of making the living organism produce the anticorpora. The real danger of experimental isopathy consists in the fact that it used to be and to some small extent still is, supposed that a poison can actually be its own antidote, whereas it has been shown that that is never the case. This mistaken view, much popularised under the old name "homoeopathy"—and, incidentally, one may add under the old principle that the "best cure is a hair of the dog that bit you" —gave rise to the famous remark of Bretonneau, the discoverer of modern antidiphtheric treatment : "In the interests of the art of medicine it is better that a great fact should be forgotton than that it should be perverted.

The leading idea set forth by Professor E. Suess, of Vienna, in his now famous book, "Das Antlitz der Erde," is that the continents have not been elevated en masse, but that the apparent evidence of such elevation is really due to alterations in the level of the ocean. And this is contrary to what has been for some time the orthodox geological view in this country. Before the days of Sir Charles Lyell, indeed, it was usually held that where raised beaches, or other evidence of alteration in level existed, it was the sea which had risen or retreated. It was easier at first sight to believe that the unstable sea had varied its height than that the solid land had altered its level. But Playfair, who made known and illustrated Hutton's "Theory of the Earth," taught that the level of the ocean is more stable than that of the land. And this was the view taken up and brilliantly expounded by Lyell. It became, in fact, one of the great axioms of what is known as the Uniformitarian, School of Geology. Thus the numerous and extensive raised beaches ocurring at various heights, and for distances of hundreds of miles, along the western coast of South America were held to be indications of great continental elevation.

Professor Suess, however, maintains, after and able and exhaustive review of world-wide evidence, that the facts can be better explained on the supposition of alterations in the level of the ocean. It is claimed, in fact, that there is no trustworthy evidence for the elevation of any great continental mass as a whole. There remain, however, a few cases of local and limited changes of level, such as the classical exemple of the Temle of Serapis in the Bay of Naples, which are admitted to prove movement of the land. Thus Professor Suess's views are a return to those held in the days before the development of modern geology.

If accepted, these views of Prof. Suess seem to necessitate considerable changes in the old geology. For example, to explain the origin of our numerous coal seams, on the view that they been formed by terrestrial vegetation growing "in situ," required one or other of the following series of earth movements. Either, in the first place, a sinking of the land "en masse" after the growth of the vegetation which now forms the coal seam, and a subsequent reelevation of the same after this has been covered up with sediment. After the growth of another layer of vegetation the sinking and elevation must be repeated. And so on for every coal seam. Or, secondly, a continued sinking of the great land mass with pauses of sufficient length to permit the filling up of the sea, and the formation of a fresh swamp for every seam of coal. But any such series of earth movements extending over large areas seems inadmissible on Prof. Suess's view. Other earth movements which have been largely postulated by geologists to account for the varied phenomena of the stratified rocks seem to fit in equally badly with these new views. Prof. Suess's hypothesis, indeed, seems rather to support the conclusion that the continental masses have grown continuously since their first appearance as archipelagos of small islands, by the gradual withdrawal of the sea.

The new geology, as expounded by Professor Suess is now accessible to English readers, for the second volume of the translation of the original Gernan has been published by the Clarendon Press. It is a pity, however, that advantage was not taken of the opportunity of bringing the work up to date. For since the original was published, eighteen years ago, much important evidence on the subject has been collected.

During the burning of Corinth by the Roman Consul Mummius, B.C. 146, various metals in the city were melted together to form what was afterwards known as Corinthian brass. The Romans, on account of its historic associations, esteemed vases made of this metal more than those of silver or gold. Byron refers to Corinthian brass in "Don Juan" :—"I think it may be of Corinthian brass, Which was a mixture of all metals, but the brazen uppermost." For a similar reason the Hong-hee vases were highly esteemed by the Chinese, These were made of metal which was malted when the Imperial Palace at Hong-hee was burned to the ground in 1426.

These historic cases a e recalled by the effort which is now being made to recover certain metals melted in the recent disaster at San Francisco. During the fire which followed the great earthquake, the smelting works of the Selby Smelting Company were destroyed. Hundred of tons of lead and zinc were malted, and flowed out over the ground. The metal formed a solid mass from three to four feet thick, which could not be raised entire, or broken up by any ordinary means. Electricity was then called in to solve the problem. By cutting channels through the mass of metal by the electric arc process, it was found possible to divide it into blocks of about a ton weight. Many of these have been removed, but about 200 tons of the mass are still left. It is not probable, however, that the San Franciscan alloy will ever be as valuable as Corinthian brass, or the metal of Hong-hee.

A curious mishap has been throubling the oyster breeders of Vannes, in the department of Morbihan, France. Their oysters are being floated out to sea by an enterprising sea-weed which has taken to growing on them. The breeders have not inappropriately named these seaweeds ballons, that is, balloons, for it is by means, of a sort of inflated bladder that they are able to float off with the oysters. When the sea-weeds commence to grow on the shells of the oysters these bladders are of microscopic size, but grow to be as large as hen's eggs, Normally they are full of water, and have no power to lift the shells. But if they are left dry by an exceptionally low tide the water escapes from them. By reason of the elasticity of the skin the bladders then fill with air. When the tide comes in again, their buoyancy is sufficient to lift the oysters from their moorings, and float them out to sea.

The mystery which has so long shrouded certain important facts in the life history of the eel are being gradually cleared up. It is now some time since a group of small headed transparent and ribbon shaped fish, named by naturalist, Leptocephalia, were identified as the young of various species of eel. Among these Italian naturalists recognised the one named Leptocephalus brevirostris of the young of the common eel, It was further determined that eels spawn in the Mediterranean in comparatively deep and warm water. The most recent information as to the spawning place of the eel is to be found in the journal of the Marine Biological Association. Drs, Schmidt and Petersen, of the International Fishries Investigation Association, have found quantities of "Leptocephali," or young eels, in the depths of the Atlantic. They conclude that eels spawn in deep and relatively warm water north-west and west of Scotland.

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Sick and Weak people. I can cure you with Electricity as I have cured many others. I can make the blood circulate in your veins the nerves tingle with vigorous life and the spirit of energy show itself in every move of your body. I have told you that Electricity is "LIFE," and now all scientists and doctors are approving my claim. Let me prove it to you; let me show you how my method of applying this great power has revolutionized medical treatment.

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Fort, Kakori, 28th August 1906.

Dear Sir,—I feel much improved since using your Battery, and am stronger and possess more energy and vitality.

The Varicocele, which was one of my most distressing complaints has greatly diminished and I feel sure that another month will bring about a complete cure.

Thanking you for the benefits I have derived from the use of your Battery and assuring you that I will not fail to recommend it to my friends,—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) M. A. AFENDI.

Bohra Musjid, Rutlam, 11th Auguust, 1906.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 8th instant, is to hand, and in reply I have to state that I continued the use of your Battery after receipt of same for a fortnight.

As regards my chief complaint Diarrhœa, I am glad to state the virulence of the attack has altogetner abated after only a fortnight's use of the Battery.

My general health is improving.—Yours, &c., (Sd.) SHAIKH MAHOMEDBHAI AMIL.

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(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

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Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder.

It is made for cleaning the teeth, and does it, too, thoroughly, pleasantly and gently. That is why it has such a large sale all over the world.

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F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

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PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,

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Price complete with case Rs. 6

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As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

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All the diseases and ailments peculiar to men and women are treated by this prescription with certain success. It is a guaranteed cure, which has stood the test of being used in the most severe cases with the most gratifying results, curing sufferers who had searched in vain for years for relief from their miseries. Some of the diseases cured are:—Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Weakness, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Impotence, Despondency, Melancholy, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Fœtid Breath, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c., &c. Write to-day and receive the same benefits which have been bestowed upon so many thousands of sufferers, and for which they deem me their best friend. So that sufferers may test the excellence of this great medicine, I will send a

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of it to all who write to me for one. Do not delay, but write at once, be cured, and change your life to one of enjoyment, brightness, happiness, health and strength. Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Thomas Stone, The Limes, Kemp Town, Brighton, England. Name this paper.

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A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

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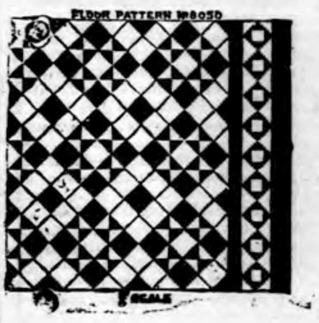

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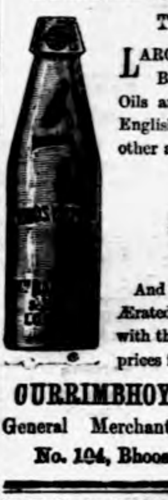

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